MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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CONSIDERABLE further details have transpired during the week concerning the negotiations which have been pending for some weeks between Japan and China. The secrecy enshrouding the negotiations served as a basis for very impassioned protests by Chinese Students in Japan and by the Radical Chinese press on the score that Premier Tuan was "selling China to Japan." The principal bit of news to come to light during the week in connection with these negotiations is that officials of the U. S. State Department acknowledge that official confirmation has been received of "an arrangement between the Entente Powers, Japan and China for the preservation of the peace of the Far East and against German penetration." The dispatch from Washington is one of those carefully worded messages which is important for what it does not state. While it is mentioned that Japan and China have entered into an arrangement "purely of a defensive character and only for the period of the war," this is prefaced by the information that this understanding of the State Department as to the nature of the arrangement is "based on reports which make it clear," etc. The significant statement is attributed to the State Department that "it does not believe that the agreement directly concerns the United States." Now, we believe that as time goes on it will develop that any agreement which Japan has been making with China at present will very much concern the United States, at least for the future, although it may be good diplomacy on the part of the American Government to allow Japan a fairly free hand in Far Eastern matters for the time being in order that she shall have no excuse not to throw the weight of her help against the Central Powers at some critical future moment.

JUST why there has been so much secrecy concerning the nature of the negotiations between Japan and China which are now said to be terminated if indeed they are of so excellent a nature as the guarded statements concerning them would lead one to believe, is rather hard to understand, but at any rate it will probably be a matter of days before the official version of the text is made public. In the meantime the public can gain some sort of an idea as to the nature of the new agreement by a perusal of the following translation of the purported agreement as it has been made public in some of the native newspapers.

Art. 1. In view of the penetration of enemy influence into the eastern territory of Russia, and of the likelihood of the peace of the two contracting parties being disturbed thereby, China and Japan mutually agree actively to undertake the obligations of war participation by measures designed jointly to guard against the action of the enemy.

Art. 2. The two countries shall mutually recognise and respect the equality of the other regarding position and interests in carrying out joint military measures.

Art. 3. When it is necessary to take action based on this agreement, orders will be issued by both China and Japan to their troops and people, calling on them to be frankly sincere in dealing with each other in the area of military operations; and the Chinese officials shall cooperate and assist the Japanese troops in the area involved so that there may be no hindrance to military movements. Japanese troops shall on their part respect Chinese sovereignty and shall not cause any inconvenience to the Chinese people by violating local customs and traditions.

Art. 4. Japanese troops in Chinese territory shall withdraw from China as soon as war is ended.

Art. 5. If it be found necessary to send troops outside of Chinese territory, troops will be jointly sent by the two countries.

Art. 6. The war area and war responsibilities shall be fixed by mutual arrangement of the military authorities of the two countries as and when occasion arises in accordance with their respective military resources.

Art. 7. In the interests of convenience, the military authorities of the two countries shall undertake the following affairs during the period necessary for the execution of joint measures :—

1. The two countries shall mutually assist and facilitate each other in extending the means of communications (post and telegraph) in connexion with military movements and transportation.
2. When necessary for war purposes construction operations may be carried on and the same shall be decided, when occasion arises, by mutual consent of the chief commanders of the two countries. The said construction-operations shall be removed when the war is ended.
3. The two countries shall mutually supply each other with military supplies and raw materials for the purpose of jointly guarding against the enemy. The quantity to be supplied shall be limited to the extent of not interfering with the necessary requirements of the country supplying the same.
4. Regarding questions of military sanitation in the war area the two countries shall render mutual assistance to each other.
5. Officers directly concerned with war operations shall mutually be sent by the two countries for cooperation (the two countries shall exchange staff officers for military cooperations?). If one party should ask for the assistance of technical experts, the other shall supply the same.
6. For convenience; military maps of the area of war operations will be exchanged.

Art. 8. When the Chinese Eastern Railway is used for military transportation, the provisions of the original treaty relating to the management and protection of the said line shall be respected. The method of transportation shall be decided as occasion arises.

Art. 9. Details regarding the actual performance of this agreement shall be discussed by mutual agreement of the delegates appointed by the Military Authorities of the two countries concerned.

Art. 10. Neither of the two countries shall disclose the contents of the agreement and its appendix, and the same shall be treated as military secrets.

Art. 11. This Agreement shall become valid when it is approved by both Governments after being signed by the Military representatives of the two countries. As to the proper moment for the beginning of war operations, the same shall be decided by the highest military organs of the two countries. The provisions of this agreement and the detailed steps arising therefrom shall become null and void on the day the joint war measures against the enemy end.

Art. 12. Two copies of the Chinese and of the Japanese text of this agreement shall be drawn, one of each shall be kept by China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese texts shall be identical in meaning.

AS intimated in an editorial paragraph in last week's issue of the REVIEW, the telegram sent by Putnam Weale to Shanghai to the effect that the Changchun-Harbin Railway had been mortgaged to Japanese capitalists was quite in line with what might be expected. Not only has it turned out, despite the denial of the accredited Reuter's agent in Tokio, that Japan was not contemplating any such step—that the statement was substantially correct, but further than this Reuter's agent—be it noted from Peking this time and not from Tokio—on May 17 sent out the following telegram :

"From the mass of conflicting reports and the official and semi-official denials of these reports the fact emerges that the Russian and Japanese Ministers on May 1 notified the Chinese Government that the agreement between M. Kerensky, then Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Ambassador for the transfer to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Laoshakow, on the Sungari River, and Changchun, in exchange for value received, would be given effect."

The situation as it stands, therefore, is that Reuter's agent in Peking confirms news given out by an independent correspondence, whereas Reuter's agent in Tokio, whose close connection with Japanese officialdom is assured through the arrangements between the Japanese Kokusai telegraph agency and Reuter's agency, has been denying that any such negotiations as are affirmed to have taken place were even contemplated. As stated by us last week, it is only natural that the Japanese should make use of the present opportunity to further their interests in the Far East, and if the Japanese now are obtaining financial control of the Changchun branch of the Russian railways in Manchuria it is only a consummation of a deal that was in progress when the war broke out in 1914. Further, as intimated last week by us, merchants will have little to complain of that this Railway is brought under efficient Japanese management. But this incident, nevertheless, puts Japanese veracity concerning any negotiations that they contemplate, engage in, or have engaged in, in China, in a very bad light indeed.

THE British business community of Shanghai is considerably exercised over the fact that despite the offer made by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the premier hong in Shanghai, the shareholders of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at the adjourned extraordinary general meeting held May 21, decided to accept the previous offer of the Japanese syndicate, notwithstanding that it was considerably below the offer which was eventually tendered by Jardine's as a result of the activities of Mr. Kerfoot, who at the previous meeting pointed out that as a matter of patriotism Lancashire men should not allow this mill to go out of British hands, and also that although the offer of the Japanese Sydicate would net a fair return to the shareholders, the mill could not be duplicated at present machinery prices at less than three times the offer which had been made by them. The story of how it came about that Jardine's offer was "turned down" is quite a lengthy one, but in the end there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Rayner, the International director, who has been exerting himself with a view to having the mill sold, and Jardine's on the question of whether the latter would allow themselves to be brought into direct competition with Japanese buyers by means of amended sealed tenders which Mr. Rayner had proposed. Jardine's position was that their offer was made with a view to keeping the mill in British hands and not with a view to "boosting" the amount to be realized by the shareholders. Since the last meeting a further offer had been made by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the syndicate of Tls. 1,350,000, they having accompanied their offer with a certified cheque for Tls. 300,000; this latter offer was Tls. 50,000 higher than that made by the Japanese syndicate. What the British community is unable to understand is why the shareholders should have decided to accept the lower Japanese offer, and a concerted movement is now on foot in British business circles to have the acceptance of the Japanese offer negatived at the confirmatory meeting to be held June 5.

THE REVIEW is indebted to the Shanghai Zionist Association, of which E. S. Kadoorie is President and N. E. B. Ezra Honorary Secretary, for various literature issued by the Zionist organization in London, among them being several issues of the periodical, *Palestine*, the organ of the British Palestine Committee; "Zionism and the Jewish Problem," by Leon Simon; and "Great Britain, Palestine and the Jews—A Survey of Christian Opinion." A perusal of this literature gives the Gentile world an idea of how earnestly some of the brightest brains among the Jewish race are striving to secure for Palestine a more liberal administration and generally to improve conditions there so that the devoted members of this ancient race may visit or settle permanently in the Promised Land. All the Allied and neutral Powers, with the exception of China and Japan, have expressed their sympathy with Jewish national aspirations, and their readiness to support Great Britian's policy for a Jewish Palestine at the forthcoming Peace Conference; and this important matter will be among the many that will have to be dealt with at an eventual peace conference. The Jews are the Great Internationalists; members of this race have been fighting, and still are fighting, under the flags to which they respectively owe allegiance. But when peace comes and the question of international understandings is to be dealt with, there ought to be a great field for an exposition of Jewish opinion—as the Jews, having no country of their own, have maintained a sort of international brotherhood which knows no boundaries of countries, of flags or of anything else.

China and the American Red Cross Drive

IN a little country church in a Central Western city of the United States, the preacher closed his sermon by reading a letter he had just received from a friend in China. The letter stated that there was a famine in China, that people were starving, that mothers were selling their babies to keep them from starving, that people were eating the dead roots of grass and weeds to keep alive, and that the roads were lined with bodies of persons who had died because of their inability to obtain food. After the clergyman had read the letter, there was a collection of money to be sent to "starving China." Every member of the congregation contributed to the fund, and there was many a child that went without spending money for weeks and was happy for it, because he had helped China.

If you will multiply this scene by ten thousand, you will picture something that has taken place in the United States on many occasions in the last half century. Then if the reader will turn from that scene to the headquarters the Chinese have established in Shanghai for the purpose of assisting the American Red Cross in its campaign to raise funds for the war sufferers of Europe, he will quite likely see a Chinese merchant or manufacturer counting out in dimes and coppers an amount that he has himself contributed and that has been contributed by his employees—yes, down to the humblest five-dollar-a-month coolie—in order that suffering in other parts of the world may be alleviated. If this scene is also multiplied by ten thousand and

more the reader will gain some little idea of what is taking place in China this week.

When Mr. F. N. Doubleday came to China a few months ago and organized Chapters of the American Red Cross in a few ports where there were sufficient Americans to support them, he had no idea that China would become interested in the great movement. But he delivered talks to several audiences of which Chinese were a part, and the seeds were sown. Scarcely had he departed for America, before the suggestion came from several Chinese sources that China would like to help the people of the United States in their great humanitarian movement to allay the sufferings of a war-blighted world. One Chinese organization after another came forward with an offer of help. Then came the message of the American Red Cross second campaign to raise a hundred million dollars, and China has responded and is responding with a will. Whether China succeeds in raising the five hundred thousand dollars sufficient for the purchase of two million bandages, isn't important. The important point is that a change has come about in China that is bound to have a far reaching effect in this country. The campaign has shown China the value of organization and it has brought home to the mass of China's population the one great purpose of the Allies in this war.

The campaign came to China at a most unfortunate time—a time when the country is torn in internal strife—and a time when the country is being dishonored by the calculating aggressions of a heartless outside power that is seizing upon this opportunity to perpetrate a crime similar to that which practically the entire world is fighting to blot out forever on the other side of the globe. But China is staking her faith on the judgment of a better world of the future and when the accounts are all balanced the vote of the New World will be *for* the nation that helped, and *against* the one that schemed and plotted while the others were helping.

When the American Red Cross campaign opened in China a week ago, a leading Chinese in a speech said that China had two reasons for joining in this campaign. One was her desire to help in the war, and the other was to learn from the Americans and other foreigners interested in this movement, how to do Big things in a Big way. He said that if America could organize fifty million people into the greatest humanitarian movement the world has ever seen, then there was something for China to learn from that movement. One has but to visit the Chinese Red Cross headquarters in Shanghai and dozens of other Chinese cities this week to see that China is learning. Reports from other cities are coming in by telegraph, a daily chart tells the standing of competitive teams, and there is another point that impresses itself—every leader in this campaign is either a foreign-educated man or woman, or has has been educated in China under Y. M. C. A., missionary or some other foreign agency. The person who looks beneath the surface must see in this an indication of the future when China's millions will rise and repay her debt and make her contribution to the world.

China has still another reason for entering into this important war actively. This is China's one strong bid for a place at the Peace Conference. Because of her struggles incident to the foundation of her own government on modern democratic principles, China has not been able to send an army of fighters to Europe although she has contributed an army of her valuable laborers who are just as important even though they do not carry guns. But China—intelligent China—has been studying this war—has been studying the causes back of it—and has been analyzing the ideals of her Allies. She has read and pondered over the messages of President Wilson, Lloyd George and the other Allied spokesmen, and for every Belgium, and every Serbia, and every France, she has substituted China. China's leaders know that China will have a place at the Peace Conference table in spite of the efforts of an aggressor that would reduce her to incoherency and impotency. China knows that when this war has been won and Civilization girds itself for a new start that a condition will not be permitted to grow up on this side of the world that will lead to another world catastrophe.

J. B. P.

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Japan Completing Financial Control of China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"DR. Sakatani has come to give China a new currency!" casually remarked a European diplomat three days after the arrival of this Japanese financier in Peking last April. "Do you mean a Japanese currency?" I asked. "Yes," was his emphatic rejoinder. My endeavors to procure further information met with failure, and our conversation here terminated.

Such is Dr. Sakatani's mission to China. In February last, newspapers in both countries announced, time and again, that he was going to be a financial advisor to Chinese although the highest Chinese officials had never offered him such a post. As if he were conducting a press campaign, Dr. Sakatani himself gave half a dozen interviews to the newspaper representatives, in which he dwelt upon the topic of China's finance and the necessity of its reform. On one such occasion, he remarked that as early as twenty years ago he memoralized the Chinese Government on currency reform and that his memorial was presented to the Throne by Marquis Li Hung-chang, one of China's great statesmen, a contemporary of Bismarck, who carried his coffin on his tour to Europe and America, and thus challenged the world. Dr. Sakatani claimed to be the first man to have had called the attention of the Chinese officials to this urgent question. It was he who helped Matsukata in effecting for his own country the needed currency reform, and he now proposes to achieve the same wonder for China. This was the substance of the Japanese newspaper comment. A press campaign thus preceded his coming to this country. Unquestionably, the Chinese Government, as I understand, would be only too willing to invite such an able and experienced Japanese to assist in its currency reform and give him a billet in the Ministry of Finance. Unfortunately, he was, as is popularly alleged, sent by his Government to effect China's financial conquest.

But Dr. Sakatani does not want to be an ordinary advisor, whose advice has to be sought, and not imposed, upon a foreign government, used or rejected at the sweet will of officials above him. He does not care much about the princely allowance per month China proposes to give him. Nor does he want a palace assigned for his sole use. An offer to allow him to travel from one part of the country to another part any time he chooses in order to acquaint himself with the local conditions is not sufficient in his case. All these can be granted with comparative ease, but what is difficult for China to concede is to place herself, through his agency, under Japan's yoke of gold. This is, however, the very thing which Dr. Sakatani seeks, if I correctly understand this mission of his. For instance, the good doctor demands full power to handle financial affairs and the privilege to negotiate foreign loans for China, and the like.

Japan is thus endeavoring to control China financially from within. She has evidently entrusted Dr. Sakatani with the mission of carrying out such a policy, an inkling of which—more definite than others—was received in Peking six months ago. One arctic evening last winter an operator in the Telegraph Administration, in the course of his work, received a short press message from Japan. When he had deciphered it, his face turned pale. He said to himself: "This, for Heaven's sake, could not be! Impossible!" Without another word of comment, he took the deciphered message to his chief, who likewise was greatly astonished. The attention of the head of the Ministry of Communications was called to it. Although it was well-nigh midnight, a conference of several high officials was held and it was decided to make alterations in the message. "Dr. Hobayashi has been appointed by the Japanese Government *Supervisor of China's* Finance," was the substance of the dispatch which had caused so much excitement. The corrected version, which was subsequently circulated by the local news agency, read: "Dr. Hobayashi has been appointed by the Japanese Government *to study China's finance.*"

The message was a feeler, as is believed in Chinese official circles. There was justification for this belief. It was sent out by an agency which is known in the four continents as a Japanese official organ, directed by an able American journalist, assisted by a competent Japanese staff. It was inspired, pure and simple. It tried to pave the way, so to speak, for the staging of new plays in the Oriental Theatre, and gave the Chinese a peep into the sacred sanctuary of Japan's ambition. A Japanese supervisor of China's finance! The significance of the incident is even greater when it is remembered that at the same time the announcement of Dr. Megata, another Japanese financier, to study the financial situation in America was made, and that no error of this extraordinary nature occured. It is Dr. Sakatani and not Dr. Hobayashi, as late events seem to show, who has been chosen to play this leading role.

Why is Dr. Sakatani selected for such an impious mission? many inquire. The counter inquiry is: "Why should he not be chosen for it?" Dr. Skatani is, I am told, a son-in-law of Baron Shibusawa, Japan's Rockefeller, and is himself a wealthy man. To say nothing of his other qualifications, his mere connection with Baron Shibusawa would constitute a good reason for him to represent Japan

on the mission to conquer China financially. From the viewpoint of physical appearance, the choice was well made. Wearing a short white moustache, and his hair being cropped like a military man, Dr. Sakatani is dignified, alert and imposing in his look. He is taller than the average Japanese, and his face is unusually solemn. He appears as if he were accustomed to wield power, decide important issues in a few words, and push things through with rapidity. He is only fifty-five years of age, and still retains all the vigor of youth.

Unless the world war comes to a quick end, Dr. Sakatani is destined to play an important part in Far Eastern politics. Let us, as well, have a glimpse of his past now. His full name is Baron Yoshiro Sakatani. Born in 1863 at Koyama, he is a son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. After his graduation from the Government University in Tokio, Dr. Sakatani entered the Department of Finance, when "our national finance," in his own modest words, "steadily recovered its normal condition, due mainly to the strenuous effort of the present Marquis Matsukata." He was connected with the Department of Finance without a break for over twenty years, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of the Accountant Bureau, Vice-Minister and Full Minister. In 1908 Baron Sakatani resigned from the latter post, and two years afterwards he was appointed Vice-President of the Census Commission. From 1912 to 1915 he was Mayor of Tokio, which office he held with enhanced credit to himself. Although educated in Japan, he is well acquainted with the international situation, through his extensive travelling. He toured around the world in 1909, attended the Peace Conference at the Hague three years later, and was despatched to Paris in 1916 to represent his country at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. A brilliant record of success!

Dr. Sakatani, finding that the Chinese Government did not view favorably the proposal to appoint him advisor in name, but an Administrator in reality, is now touring in the provinces, where he knows real power is lodged, and interviewing high provincial officials whose support he bids. Meanwhile, his assistants, numbering no less than eight, all astute diplomats and able financiers, with their headquarters in Wagons-Lits, are doing their level best to help him in the Capital. Dr. Sakatani started out for Hankow towards the end of April and has already visited many important cities in the Yangtze Valley, where provincial officials dined and wined him, and is so far successful in his campaign to secure support for his attempt to get hold of China's finance. Undoubtedly, upon his return to the Capital he will be able to count many officials in the provinces as his dupes, upon whom he has made a favorable impression and who admire him, due to their ignorance of his real mission.

The following press telegram from Hankow indicates his success: "On April 27 he took tiffin with the Military Governor of Hupeh, at which was present the Japanese Consul-General. During the tiffin, Governor Wang was highly moved by Dr. Sakatani's speech on China's need of financial reform, of the adoption of a new currency, of the construction of more railways and of tapping her natural resources. On the 28th he ordered his Chief of the General Staff, Ho Pa-yun, to escort Dr. Sakatani out of Wuchang. On the 29th Dr. Sakatani visited the Tayeh Mines, where he was well received by the people and officials alike." Equally cordial treatment has been accorded to him everywhere he visited, and other high officials were likewise moved by his eloquent speeches. Reports now to hand state that he may go to Canton from Shanghai, and this trip, if undertaken, is even more significant. He has practically conquered the Northern Military Governors and is now endeavoring to bring the South under his victorious heel. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, who departed at the beginning of May also for the South, will soon return. One of his objects in taking this trip was to settle the question of Dr. Sakatani's appointment as China's "Advisor" as early as possible. Shortly before his departure he again called on the Prime Minister and is said to have shown him a copy of the proposed contract for Baron Sakatani's engagement.

In his endeavors to place China under Japan's yoke of gold, Dr. Sakatani, if appointed "advisor," besides controlling China's finance will allow no loan to be made to China directly by any foreign power other than Japan. In so doing, he will merely follow the policy of Baron Shibusawa, who was sent two years ago to America to tell the people there that something unpleasant might develop if American financiers should try to lend money to China directly. The best way of avoiding strained relations between the two countries was to make loans to China through Japan, and accept Japan as a middleman in all future American-Chinese financial dealings. His influence was felt in the Japanese participation of the South Grand Canal loan of $5,000,000, which was, at first, a purely American enterprise. The same was true in two advances of Yen 20,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the Currency Loan, an international undertaking. By making these two advances while Great Britain, France and Russia were unable to do the same on account of the Great War, Japan placed herself in such a position so that she could have a first say in the currency scheme. In fact, last winter the

Japanese Government suggested to China the establishment of a currency department and the appointment of a Japanese financier in charge of it. Baron Shibusawa's mission to America was a partial success, and it is up to his able son-in-law to complete the task. Thus there is no question that should Dr. Sakatani one day find himself sitting in a comfortable arm-chair in the Ministry of Finance by the side of the President's Office, he would surely try to secure more loans for China, and where money for such loans comes from it matters little so far as Japan is concerned, provided that such money is lent to this country through her hands.

Japan is buying up China either with her own money or money from other Powers, as she bought Korea with Yen 104,000,000, which was gradually advanced to that unfortunate country four years prior to her annexation in 1910. Japanese loans made to China during the period from the outbreak of the war to the end of last year, just three years and five months, already amount to over $80,000,000, as the following list given out by a high official clearly shows:

1.	Hanyehping Loan	$2,500,000
2.	Kwangtung Loan	1,000,000
3.	Chiaotung Loan	3,000,000
4.	Customs Loan	1,000,000
5.	Paper Mill Loan	2,000,000
6.	Hsin-ya Co. Loan	5,000,000
7.	Fengtien Loan	3,000,000
8.	Hankow Electric Loan	1,000,000
9.	Shih-Chen Railway Loan	5,000,000
10.	Canton Cement Co. Loan	1,700,000
11.	Chiaotung Loan	5,000,000
12.	Kwangtung Salt Loan	1,500,000
13.	Kirin-Changchun Loan	6,000,000
14.	Shantung Loan	1,500,000
15.	Second Chiaotung Loan	20,000,000
16.	Conservancy Loan	5,000,000
17.	2nd Advance of the currency Loan	10,000,000
18.	Sundry Loans	6,449,000

In addition to these, two new loans were recently concluded, namely, the Telegraph loan of Yen 20,000,000, which has been signed by the Minister of Communications, and the representative of the Chunghua Exchange Bank, a so-called Chinese-Japanese concern, and the Director of the Shipping Bureau in Hupeh. Proceeds of the Telegraph loan were to be used for the extension of the telegraph service. The most interesting point in the loan agreement was the provision for the return of the loan in five months, and a local paper considers this condition a humbug in view of the financial stringency in China. The Hupeh loan was signed in May and is intended for the improvement of the financial situation in that province. These loans were made apparently for noble purposes, as stated, but in reality their proceeds can be spent in any way which pleases the Chinese officials concerned. Thus, in a short time, the proceeds of the 20,000,000 yen Telegraph loan will be finished, and there are representatives from the different high provincial officials who are already waiting in Peking for their quotas.

Through the loans which are to be concluded Dr. Sakatani may force the Government to accept him. There are Lung Chi-kwang's loan, Chang Tso-ling's loan and Yen Shih-san's loan. Take the first loan, for instance. General Lung Chi-kwang, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, who is trying to hold the former province for the Government, wanted to make a loan of $400,000 from the Yokohama Specie Bank, with $2,000,000 first year bonds as security. On Thursday, a week ago, the Cabinet approved of the proposal. All the details of the loan were subsequently arranged. But on Friday afternoon, the Yokohama Specie Bank received a telegram from its headquarters in Tokio stating that in future no money should be lent to China for fighting purposes. Other loans for fighting purposes are being negotiated, but objection is raised to this one. And why? General Lung is an important figure in Kwangtung, and his loyality must be retained by all means. Japan's refusal to lend him money will send him in quest of reasons, and when he is told by a Japanese friend that it is a question of the employment of merely a Japanese advisor, he will bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Peking Government and secure for Dr. Sakatani the appointment so that his loan can be concluded. As to Chang Tso-ling's loan, it may likewise become a means for Japan to secure her end. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Fengtien have stopped payment in cash since the first of April on account of the excessive issue of paper notes, and the Japanese authorities have lodged a protest. The result is. Governor Chang is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a loan to resume specie payment, offering a sum of $3,000,000 from a certain revenue as security. The Shensi authorities have also approached the Japanese for a loan of Yen 4,000,000, proposing to pledge the land tax as security. These two loans will eventually be employed by Japan to compel China to accept Dr. Sakatani as her "Advisor."

Meanwhile, proceeds of the loans that have already been concluded are merely squandered. It seems that some officials and officers in China are never weary of evil-doing. Should Dr. Sakatani ever realize his ambition partly or wholly, let us hope that China may be yet saved, like Dorax in Dryden's play, by swallowing two conflicting poisons, each of which is an antidote to the other!

Peking, May 18, 1918.

Japan's Hand in China

THE Sino-Japanese military and naval pact for "joint defence measures" against the "common foe" has now passed from the stage of mere discussion into the realm of reality. Henceforward, among other things, Chinese soldiers are to be officered by Japanese, arsenals, mines, dockyards, railways and telegraphs are to be controlled by Japanese experts, and a footing is to be secured by Japan in the political, commercial and industrial world of China such as surpasses the wildest dreams and fancies of Japanese exploiters but four years ago, before the present war plunged the statesmen of Europe and the United States into a state of distraction and preoccupation so far as Far Eastern affairs are concerned. The recent visits of Japanese military and naval deputies who came to China one after another to prepare the sod for this scheme of political domination of China by Japan have, after all, been crowned with the completest success. The sumptuous banquets given by these Japanese emissaries to the Chinese authorities have not been left unrewarded. Captain Kabayama left Peking hastily for home by the evening train on the 17th to convey the joyous news of the signing of the pact to his Emperor and Government with the least possible delay. There is no denying that the transaction is a great political triumph for Japan. Credit must be given her for having selected with scientific precision and exactitude the psychological moment for the execution of her scheme, for she well knows that America, who has been trying to keep a watchful eye on affairs Chinese with a view to serving the best interests of China as well as the Treaty Powers alike, is at this particular moment far too absorbed in the task of helping the Allies to win the war to obtain any but the most cursory and superficial view of happenings out here in the East. Reuter's message reporting the nature of the official reception accorded in Washington to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese pact bears out the above statement. Washington has officially declared itself as holding the opinion that the new arrangement between China and Japan is purely in the nature of a defensive measure. Could anything be further from the truth?

The false envisagement by Washington of the scope and inner meaning of the pact just signed shows how completely it has been misled by interested parties. Washington is of the opinion that the pact is purely a defensive measure. Defence is usually required against some tangible danger. But there are no visible indications of any danger to China. The much-advertised danger of a Russo-German menace to China via Siberia has been proven to be a myth by the investigations of competent American military observers on the spot. There is no excuse for such a pact being entered into for the simple reason that no danger exists in the sense in which the pact is conceived. The mere fact that the terms of the pact are shrouded in secrecy serves to reveal that there must be something in it that cannot bear to see the light of day. No details of the arrangement made are to be published, for the present at all events, despite the clamorous demands of the whole nation as expressed through the United Chambers of Commerce, the Chinese students who have returned from Japanese educational institutions by way of protest against the conclusion of the pact, the student strike in the Government University in Peking, in which some 2,000 students are involved, the outcry in the Chinese press and the protests registered even by reactionary provincial military leaders who, in spite of their reactionary tendency, still find a state of vassalage for China exceedingly unpalatable. It is reasonable to assume that Chinese students, many of them not too well off, would hesitate to sacrifice their careers if there were not the soundest reasons therefor. Their attitude is sufficiently explained by the statement made by a leading student: "If we must sacrifice our official careers by taking this stand, we can rest assured that if we did oppose these iniquitous demands on our country, we very soon would have no careers, since we would have no country." The strident tone in which the whole country has been clamoring for the terms of the pact leaves on doubt of the intensity of the national indignation. The utter lack of patriotism on the part of the Peking authorities is only equalled by the subtlety of the excuse fastened upon for non-publication of the terms of the treaty. They hold that as the arrangement is purely military, the divulgence of its terms, even in the barest outline, would afford the potential "enemy" information of a valuable character and thus defeat the very end in view, and the case of Britain and Belgium vis-a-vis Germany has been cited as being on all fours with the present question. The terms of the pact have not only been kept secret from the Chinese nation, whom they concern most, but knowledge of the terms of the pact does not appear to have been vouchsafed even to Japan's Allies. The "preservation of the peace of the Far East," which is mentioned as the sole basis for the present pact, and which incidentally was fastened on by Japan as her justification for the capture and subsequent retention of Tsingtau instead of being retroceded to China, the only legitimate owner of the territory, is a matter of interest to all Allied nations, and considering that, for instance, Great Britain and the United States jointly can dispose of a considerable fleet in these waters, there could be no conceivable objection to admitting

them to cognisance of the terms of the pact. It would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for the two Governments—China and Japan—to communicate the completed agreement to the representatives of Allied Powers, so as to enable them to make such dispositions as they may think necessary. It will be interesting to see what excuse the Japanese Government can fabricate to withhold the terms of the pact from her Allies.

Although the maximum of concessions have been wrung out of China by this pact, the use of the word "mutual" or "reciprocal" seems to have been a source of great satisfaction to the Chinese negotiators, who naively explain that there can be no derogation of Chinese sovereignty so long as there is a brave show of China being treated on the basis of equal footing with Japan. Notwithstanding, however, these pleasant sophistries on the part of the Mandarin intellect, the fact remains that, in the final analysis, the effect of the pact is to castrate China as a political entity and as a factor of potential assistance to the Allies in this war. Already, the Chinese Government has notified all the provincial authorities by means of a circular message that on account of the internal trouble in the country the Government has decided to postpone sending a military expedition to Europe, the fact of the matter being that by the terms of one of the more vital clauses in the Sino-Japanese pact, troops may only be dispatched to Europe on a joint basis, and Japanese troops to Europe to prevent China doing likewise. The dullest intellect cannot fail to comprehend that Chinese assistance to the Allies is finished for the duration of the war. Even a superficial and casual examination of authentic published versions of the pact suffices to reveal that the myth of the Russo-German menace has been eagerly fastened on for eventually swarming China with Japanese conscripts. Article 6 of the agreement, with studied foresight, leaves the war area undefined, as it merely sets out that "the war area and war responsibilities shall be fixed by mutual arrangement of the military authorities of the two countries . . ." This clearly leaves a loophole for Japanese troops to be landed in any part of China, and there is nothing to prevent a large body of Japanese soldiers being stationed in Peking itself on the supposed ground, for instance, that the Capital is threatened by a Russo-German invasion! Such an invasion of Peking can be manufactured as easily and as readily as the one which has been made an excuse for the conclusion of the present pact. Incidental to the "joint defence" measures, a host of other sweeping concessions has been pledged to Japan by the Peking "government," such as extension of posts and telegraphs, railway construction at the discretion of the Japanese military authorities, military supplies and contribution of raw materials by China, exploitation of arsenals, mines and dockyards and exchange of military maps of the "area of war"—of which full use can be made by any unfriendly Power should occasion arise in future. All this is for the lofty purpose of "jointly guarding against the common enemy." The person who fails to see in this pact the thin end of the wedge is either a knave or a fool. With admirable *finesse*, the Japanese Government has effectively muzzled its Chinese dupes from disclosing the contents of the agreement and its appendix on the plausible plea of their being "military secrets." The provisions of the agreement and the detailed steps arising therefrom are to become null and void on the day the "joint war measures" against the enemy end. As to when the day is to arrive when such "joint war measures" may be said to have ended is a matter that lies, of course, solely with Japan. She is at liberty to postpone the period indefinitely if she so desires.

There is something monstrous, cynical and unclean about the forcing of a secret pact on an unwilling nation. Peking has undoubtedly overreached itself this time, and it seems only a matter of time when it will have to pay the penalty. The Japanese Government has given every ocular evidence of being the most reactionary in recent history, with quite a definite predatory tendency. It has been said that Tokio can get anything done in China through its Chinese agents. This is literally true. The conduct of the Peking Government does not materially differ from pawning the country and putting it up for sale. If the Government in Peking were really inspired by love of their country and were really loyal to the Republic, as they never tire of professing, there could only be one course open to them—they would refuse to affix their signatures to fatal documents that sign away the resources of the land. "Ah!" the Government might exclaim, "that would be certain to incense the Japanese Government. Japan could swarm Peking with her conscripts in a very short time!" To this there can be but one reply: "Let her do so. But the responsibility will be hers. She will have to justify before the world such an act of overt aggression." The responsibility of the Chinese Government would cease with its refusal to be a party to unrighteous and piratical transactions, and by the very fact of its refusal, its patriotism will have been demonstrated. But it lacks the requisite backbone for taking such masculine action. What's more, it lacks the patriotism which would force any patriotic government to refuse to sign away the birthright of a nation. And supposing only supposing—that the Chinese Government had the patriotism and the courage to say "No!" to demands that go to the very root of Chinese

sovereignty and national dignity, it is an open question whether Japan would care to risk the present and future antagonism and ill-will of the Allied Powers by an overt act of aggression. Of different stuff was Yuan Shih-kai made. This man, in spite of his inordinate craving for a crown and his appetite to toy with the bauble of kingship, at least had the saving grace of patriotism. That is why he was so cordially hated by the Japanese. At the time of the 1915 Japanese demarche, he stood as firm as a rock and refused to budge an inch. He simply refused to barter the sovereignty of his country in spite of the allurements offered by the Japanese. It is absurd for the present regime in Peking to advance the plea that its hands have been forced—that it has surrendered only under duress. No power on earth can force the Chinese Government to sign a State document *if it doesn't want to.* The Teutonic hordes in the summer of 1914 were not able to vanquish the spirit of the handful of Belgians who stemmed the German tide. But the Belgians were *patriotic.* We are right in concluding that the so-called Chinese Government cedes the most vital resources of the country to an alien power because it wants to—because it places party interests above national welfare. And we are also right in concluding that inasmuch as the cession of these important national resources is against the feeling and expressed sentiment of the nation, the transaction whereby such cession is made rests only on the irresponsible act of an irresponsible set of men, and not on the collective will of the people—the only true test of validity for state transactions affecting the rights, liberties, happiness and prosperity of an entire nation. What proof can the Peking militarists bring forward to show that they are the lawfully constituted Government of China and that they are qualified to represent the Republic? None whatsoever. Apart from technical qualifications, the Peking Government has not even the qualification of common patriotism to entitle it to represent the Republic.

The question naturally arises: Assuming that Japan attains her heart's desire and wrings out of China the maximum measure of her desiderata, what will Japan's position be at the conclusion of the war in Europe in relation to the Allied Powers? Will the latter submissively resign themselves to the *fait accompli* which will then confront them or will they subject the motives of Japan and her mode of action to a searching scrutiny? What will be the disposition of the Allied Powers towards Japan when they discover that she had exploited the Allies' pre-occupation in Europe in order to advance her own selfish interests in the Far East at the expense of her Allies? Japan is a signatory to the series of international pacts solemnly pledging the adherence of the Powers to the oft-mentioned principle of the "Open Door" in the Far East and the preservation of China's territorial integrity and independence. How is she going to justify to the Powers a transaction that constitutes in principle a reversal of that doctrine, even though Japan's latest transaction in the Far East may be seemingly above reproach by reason of compliance with diplomatic formalities, which, of course, have nothing to do with the spirit of the transaction. The Powers—more especially the Power through whose aid and goodwill Japan has risen to greatness—will be inclined to look not so much on the letter as on the spirit of the present transaction. Japan cannot affect to view with indifference the present and future attitude of the Allied Powers towards her. She cannot afford to sacrifice their friendship and goodwill. In other words, the Allied Powers are vitally essential to the further growth and progress of Japan. Her prosperity is conditional on an unmarred continuance of the good relations that have hitherto subsisted between her and the Allied Powers. And if this goodwill and friendship now seem perilously near destruction, it is only because of a political aberration in Japan as to her best interests. Japan ought to be the best judge of her own interests. Commonsense and foresight ought to tell her, shout to her in stentorian tones, that her best interests do not lie along the path of temporary political advantage but along the path of permanent Allied goodwill. The voice of the Allies is going to count after this war in the councils of the world. It *must* count, otherwise the sum of their sacrifices in this struggle will have come to naught.

It seems fairly clear by this time that the motives animating the Chinese Government at the time it declared war on Germany were frivolous ones. It undoubtedly hoped to derive personal profit out of the affair. It was a question with them of "How much can we get out of it?" not "How far will national interests be served thereby?" So far, the only result of the war declaration appears to have furnished an excuse for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese pact. While the Government in Peking is engaged in promulgating an Enemy Trading Act which it has not the slightest intention of enforcing, and while preparations are being made in the Capital for the parliamentary election farce to take place in the early part of June, the Allies are hurrying their steps towards that peace conference which is fated to settle the destinies of nations. China does not seem to be striving for a distinguished part in that transaction. The internal struggle here still progresses. There is nothing standing in the way of internal peace except the selfish interests of the politicians. The resources of the country are being dissipat-

ed by the military and a corrupt officialdom. The present is one of the most humiliating periods in the history of this country, no less than saddening, what with fighting, plague, famine and floods. At the very moment when Europe is struggling to abolish bureaucracy, a sinister attempt is being made to entrench bureaucacy in this country. So long as this state of affairs lasts, China must continue to play a smaller and yet smaller role in world politics, because her political career is so involved with constant changes of names unknown in the Chancelleries of Europe and the United States, that it is almost impossible at a distance to follow it. Her internal military conflicts arouse neither admiration nor respect. The world to-day is only interested in accomplishments. The lure of potential possibilities may be revived after the war, but it holds no interest now. The only accomplishment that stands to the credit of the Chinese Government would appear to be the putting of a noose round its own neck as the result of the Sino-Japanese arrangement for "joint defence measures against the common enemy." It is not an achievement over which there is any occasion to enthuse.

H. E. H.

China and Japan

BY H. P. SHASTRI

For two years an instructor in the Gita Society of Waseda University (Japan)

FOR the peace and prosperity of the Far East it is of vital importance that China and Japan should remain on friendly terms. Japan lacks in material resources and China is overwhelmingly rich in the same. China has to learn modern science and take advantage of modern scientific discoveries and inventions. Japan can help her on these lines considerably. If Japan is proud of her achievements and strong navy and army, China can boast of a splendid past civilisation founded on the principles of peace and good will to mankind. China can exist without Japan, but Japan cannot continue to remain a great power without a China, America or India. The reasons for cooperation between these two countries being so simple, one wonders to find them so anti-pathetic to each other. Where is the rift in the lute?

China distrusts Japan. She believes that Japan's motives and offers of cooperation are not honest. She has a policy of territorial expansion and that she never lays down her cards on the table. Japan did not keep her promises to Korea. One of the causes of the Russo-Japanese war was that Japan wanted to preserve the independence of Korea, but no sooner than her great rival, Russia, lay vanquished at her feet, she committed atrocities and swallowed the Empire (*vide* The Passing of Korea by Homer R. Hulbert and the Unveiled East by Maccirezye). She captured Tsingtao on the distinct understanding of returning the same to China, but judging from the utterances of her politicians it is doubtful whether she is going to keep the pledge. Lately Japan is said to have come out with certain demands which, if granted, will leave China in a deplorable condition. It may also be added that Japan avoided the application of Bushido, her much talked-of code of morality, to China at the peace conference of Shimonosaki after the conclusion of the Chino-Japanese war.

Now let us see the Japanese view of the situation. Public opinion in Japan, at present, may be divided into three classes: (1). This is the group of those Japanese of the old school who have seen the drama of the fall of the Shogunate and rise of Japan since 1853. These statesmen are men of principles and lofty character. They understand that a dissatisfied China is a source of permanant menace to the Island Empire and that neither is Japan capable of conquering China nor holding her for any length of time. They deplore the existence of the bitter feelings between the two countries and are against domination of China by the military party of Japan. These good old men have faith in honesty, justice and humanity. They prosecuted Mura, late Japanese Minister to Korea, for abetting the murder of the Empress of Korea in a public court. Their influence can not be relegated to the background and I know that they are determined upon seeing that injustice is not done to China. Last year one of the heads of this party saw Count Terauchi personally and gave him to understand that they would not tolerate an unjust policy in China.

The second group consists of those men who have received a liberal education abroad and are well grounded in principles of politics. Among these there are some who have been educated in Germany and out of then not a few have *German principles.* Every now and then they make themselves conspicuous by writing pro-German articles in the vernacular press belittling the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and attributing motives of "preparedness" to the United States in joining the war. But, fortunately, they have little voice in the affairs of the country. The statesmen forming the group under consideration, excepting the pro-German element, are inspired by noble patriotism and have no ill to China at heart. They know that Japan has a lot to do within her boundaries before being able to start on a campaign of conquest. They wish to see a strong China allied to Japan. They cannot fail to observe that the Young China is awake and that an oppressed China will be a thorn in the side of Japan, giving her no rest and no peace.

In the third group may be classed the upstarts, the young discontented graduates, the fiery patriots, etc., who in their zeal of patriotism are ready to sweep off every principle of justice and humanity.

These political fanatics are deadly against each and every white nation and they cherish particular ill-will against Great Britain and America. They wish not to annex China only, but also Java, the Philippines and India, by helping disorder and revolution in these countries. They have formed themselves into secret societies and every now and then they publish mischievous literature for gratis distribution. But they form a negligible factor and no sane Japanese attaches any value to their opinion.

Talking as a whole the thought of Japan is surely progressive and tending to democracy, although the present Government of Tokio is led by military men, but the real men behind the curtain are wise enough to realise the futility of the policy of aggrandisement and they know that neither can Japan annex China nor can she afford to lose the good will of America and Great Britain. They know well that a weak China is a real menace to Japan and are therefore anxious to see a united China, strong politically and financially.

Any man with a little common sense and knowledge of history will admit that Japan has a lot to do within her own boundaries before thinking of conquering China.

The military party of Japan can not remain in power forever, and till the advocates of human liberty come to power in Japan, China must guard her own interests, and without relying on the help of any foreign power she should adjust her differences. What the friends of Japan and China can do at present is to educate the public opinion of these countries on the principles of democracy and encourage the attitude of young Japan to democracy. To enlarge on the points of differences and to dwell on the so-called vicious policy of Japan will create bad blood without doing any good to either party.

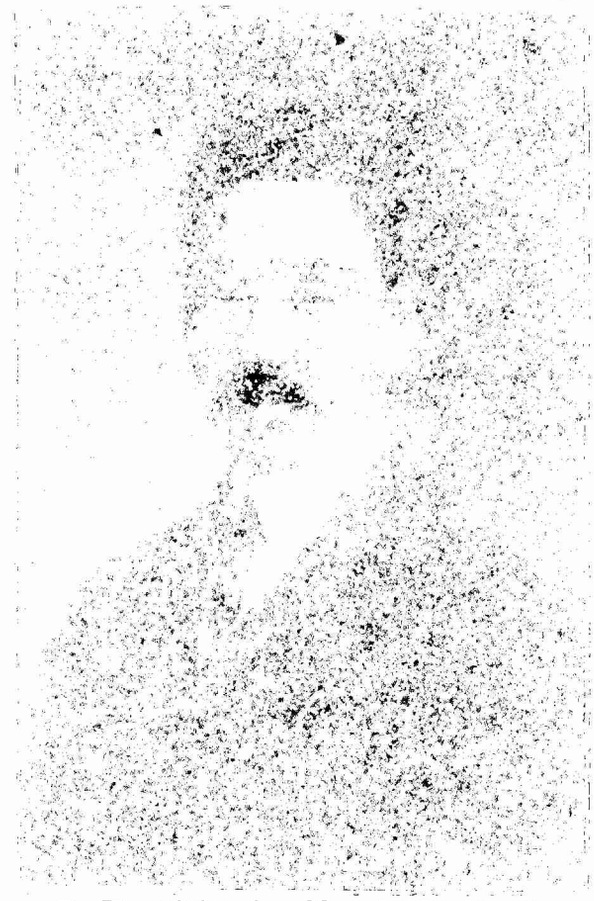
It is a pity that few of the Chinese visitors to Japan and Chinese students in Tokio try to understand the soul of Japan. They go with preconcieved ideas and remain aloof from the society of the real Japanese.

That Japan is really a spiritual nation and her soul is democratic will be revealed to the world sooner or later though she is so much misunderstood at present. America and great Britain realised the true nature of Dai Nippon in the early sixties of the last century and helped her considerably in becoming what she is to-day, with the result that all the statesmen and even the military party of Japan feel grateful to these two countries.

We must remember that:

> "Truth crushed to Earth shall rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers."

Who's Who in Peking



Dr. Wang Ching-chun, Managing Director of Peking-Hankow Railway.

Dr. Wang Ching-chun, better known as Dr. C. C. Wang, is a "new" man of constructive ability who has accomplished some real reforms by hard work. Had it not been for his order to recall several hundred cars and locomotives from Koupangtze, which General Feng Ling-kuo's soldiers tried to seize an hour later for their transportation to Peking to fight the Republican army under Prime Minister Tuan, Chang Hsun's monarchical movement last June would have been really bloody. Little did the people know how much assistance Dr. Wang rendered in defeating Chang Hsun's imperialistic scheme.

Born in Lanchow, Chihli, in 1882, Dr. Wang after having studied for some time in the Peking Methodist University, went to America in 1904, supporting himself as he went along. Two years later he won a government scholarship on account of his good work in college. In 1908 he graduated with honors from Yale University as a Civil Engineer. He received his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of Illinois in 1909 and 1911 respectively. He was appointed a lecturer in Oriental History and Commerce and awarded a fellowship by the same University. During his residence in America, Dr. Wang held various offices, such as the Editor-in-Chief of the "Chinese Students Alliance," the Association of the Cosmopolitan Clubs. He was active in all student activities and recognized as na energetic leader.

Dr. Wang also studied railway administrations in Europe. Upon his return home he was appointed a member in the Ministry of Communications. Later he acted as Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government in 1912. During that period, President Yuan Shih-kai repeatedly offered to make him his English Secretary, but he declined, their principles being different. Later he was promoted to be co-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway and co-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. He was soon sent out together with Dr. Chen Chin-tao to America to arrange a site with the American Government for Chinese merchants in the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, which mission he performed with satisfaction. From America he went to Europe in order to gain further knowledge on railway administration. Upon his return to the States he wrote a number of scholarly articles for well-known magazines, among others "The Atlantic Monthly."

As soon as he got back to China he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics from 1913 to 1914, of which he was really in charge. The fundamental reform in this connection was largely due to Dr. Wang's initiation and persistence. Later, Dr. Wang was appointed Director of the Department of Railway Finance and Accounts and Acting Director-General of Posts under the Ministry of Communications, concurrently. On account of Minister Hsu Shih-yin's reactionary policy in 1916, the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, which Dr. Wang had so ably built up, was dissolved by a ministerial order, and Dr. Wang was made a Councillor of the Ministry, which was in effect an Irish promotion. Such unjust treatment would discourage most of the returned students, but Dr. Wang still did his best to save whatever he could out of the dissolved Commission, although his official position then had nothing to do with the unification of railway accounts and statistics.

As his ability could not be perpetually hid under the bush, he was appointed Acting Managing Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway in the summer of 1917. In this capacity, he spared Peking a bloody battle between Republican troops and General Feng Ling-kuo's Hungfutsze soldiers by his timely withdrawal of locomotives and cars from Koupangtze in order to prevent this hairy horde from coming to the Capital. When the Republic was restored, Dr. Wang was appointed Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, in recognition of his valuable service. This office he is still holding to-day. He is a recipient of the Second Class Chia-ho Decoration. Dr. Wang was the Government delegate to the Fifth International Congress of Commerce and Senior Delegate to the Fifth International Through Traffic Conference in Japan. He handled the plague-prevention work with skill. Besides being a popular orator, Dr. Wang is a social worker. He is interested in the Y. M. C. A., and other Christian work and philanthropic movements. A model returned student he is!

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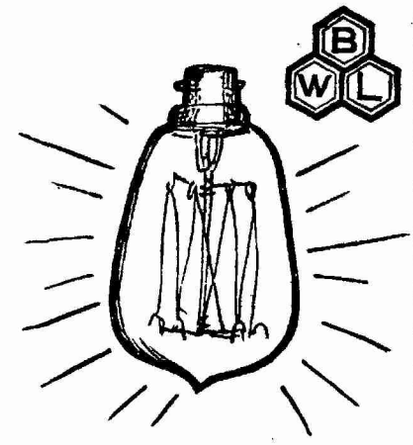

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Notes from Peking

Brigadier-General Robert Kennon Evans, commanding the Department of the Philippines, and Mrs. Evans, after a visit of ten days in Peking, departed for Manila last Monday. During his visit, the Brigadier-General called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy. He also had audiences with the President and the Prime Minister of China during his visit in China.

***

P. R. Josselyn, who has recently been appointed American Consul at Chungking, is expected in Peking this week on his way to Szechwan.

***

P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General at Tientsin, arrived at Tientsin May 15, and took up his work as Consul-General.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Winans, teachers in the Theological Department of the Peking Methodist University, will go to America next week on furlough. They will be accompanied by Miss Dora Fearon, sister of Mrs. Winans, who is visiting with them in Peking.

***

J. W. Gallagher, China representative of the United States Steel Products Company of Shanghai, is visiting Peking on business.

***

W. W. Frautschold, former Russian Consul-General at Harbin, is now staying in Peking. He is arranging to return to Russia soon.

***

Roger S. Greene, Resident, Director of the Rockefeller Medical Foundation in China, has resigned his position as chairman of the Extension Committee of the Peking Chapter of the Red Cross, and R. Burr, Vice-Consul at the American Legation, has been appointed Mr. Greene's successor as chairman of the Extension Committee.

***

A. N. Hogland, Physical Director of the Peking Y. M. C. A., departed with his family for America May 20. He will go to France from America for Y. M. C. A. army work in France.

***

R. R. Gaily, who is head of the Princeton Y. M. C. A., is also planning to leave for the United States for the same purpose. Peking residents, who know the good work of Mr. Gaily, express regret that he should have found it more useful to work among the Chinese laborers in France. The hope is that he will early return to the China field.

***

L. de Hoyer, general manager for China and Japan of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, will leave for Russia on a business trip shortly.

***

The Red Cross Carnival held on the American drill ground was a great success. In four days its result in cash will be known. The Committee is now collecting money for the tickets sold for Thursday's event. Several hundred tickets were sold to the different Ministries and officials. Ten tickets, for instance, were sold to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; 50 tickets to the Ministry of War; 7 tickets to the Wine and Tobacco Bureau; 10 to the Ministry of Finance; 20 tickets to the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau; 10 to the Minister of the Interior; 50 tickets to the Gendarmeries; 20 tickets to the Ministry of Communications; 50 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 4 to the Chamber of Commerce; 61 to the Office of the Commander-in-chief; and 50 tickets were sold to the Police Department. The Ministry of Navy made a contribution of $50 to the cause.

From the afternoon when the Carnival opened until the "hot dogs" gave out at midnight, things moved at high speed. Attractions were the flower-girls, who had no mercy on one's purse; the bakers who turned out delicious cakes; the ministers who worked overtime; the camel-riding and the dancing parlor. It was one of the most interesting functions ever held in the Capital. All the American residents, as well as other foreigners, participated in the Carnival with all zeal. Nor were the Chinese less active. Many of the flower girls were Chinese maidens.

***

The Military Convention between China and Japan was signed on Thursday, May 16, it is learned. Its text was published in the Japanese press in Tokio on Friday morning, according to a telegram received by the officials in Peking. The Chinese Government intended to publish it this morning, but for some reason the text was not published.

***

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister in Peking, dined with the British Minister at the British Legation last evening.

***

The son of General Yang I-te, Chief of the Police of Chihli, who commands considerable influence locally, has been arrested in Kalgan, and efforts are being made to set him free. His arrest was brought about by a notorious character in Kalgan, who has under him a large number of *tufeis* (bandits) and has committed many offences. The Military Governor of Chihli has tried for some time to arrest him, but the bandits were too clever for him. Finally, General Yang's son, who knew the man in question, offered to take him to the magistrate for trial. As soon as the man was delivered to the magistrate, the Government troops attacked his followers, who believed that Yang Junior was a betrayer, and took him prisoner.

***

An earth dyke 70 li long on the eastern side of the Nan Yung Ho, where breaks occurred last winter and caused the flood in Tientsin, has been reinforced. On Wednesday the Commission for the Improvement for the River System of Chihli was conducted by General Yang I-te, Chief of the Tientsin Police, on a tour of inspection. Its members expressed admiration for this excellent work.

***

Officers of the recently organized *North China Star* Company were chosen at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 14th instant. Dr. Charles J. Fox, Professor of Polical Science at the Pei-yang University, was elected President. The Vice-President is Dr. Gordon O'Neill. L. O. McGowan, president of the China American Trading Company, in whose office the meeting was held, was elected Treasurer, and Joseph F. Ellie, Jr., Professor of Designing and Draughting at the Pei-yang University, was elected Secretary. The other members of the Board of Directors are Myron Simon of the China and Java Export Company, Dr. Etienne Pin and T. P. Lord. These directors were chosen at the initial meeting of the members of the company held on May 8 in the rooms of the American Chamber of Commerce. At this meeting there was also elected an editorial advisory board, consisting of Major Arthur Bassett, A. C. Sett, Chao Tien-Lin, president of the Peiyang University, Captain

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Hayes A. Kroner, Henry K. Chang of the American Machinery & Export Company, R. J. Audap of the Banque de l'Indo-China, and Richard T. Evans, Professor of International Law at the Peiyang University.

***

The reunion of the American College Club for North China which was held in the North Lake from four to eight o'clock, May 18, was a pleasant event for returned students from America and American residents in Peking. One hundred and eighty persons, including many women, attended the function. The function was held in a part of the former Imperial palace, which is known for its natural beauty. Before the supper at six o'clock the members of the American College Club visited the ancient temples and places of historical interest. The American Marine band was in attendance, and after the supper, dancing took place on the veranda in front of the lake. Among those present were Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, Mr. Hitchcock of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, Dr. King of the Peking Methodist University, G. T. Chao, Acting President of the Tsinghua College, C. S. Liu of the Ministry of Communications, and Philip Tyau, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Peking, May 18, 1918.

04-468

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

May 15. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France wires that heavy rainfall is delaying the resumption of the German offensive.——French troops make further progress north of Kemmel.——Three German divisions are badly defeated on the Belgian front near Martjebaar.——The Italian army prepares to meet a threatened Austrian offensive against Milan.

May 16. It transpires that 7 British submarines remaining in Russian waters at the time of the German invasion were blown up by order during the first week in April so as to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

May 18. Announcement is made that 37 persons were killed and 155 injured in the London district during an air raid last Sunday.

May 20. Dispatches from France show that the new American army is finishing its training behind the British lines in Flanders.——The German Chancellor predicts peace before 1919 and asserts it will be a German peace.

May 21. The American Government's insurance rate on the lives of sailors in the war zone is further reduced, it now being $1.50 instead of $2.50 per thousand.

CHINA

May 16. The agreement between China and Japan regarding military cooperation with a view to restoring and preserving order on the borders of Siberia is signed at Peking.

GENERAL

May 14. The manager of the Parisian paper *Bonnet Rouge*, is sentened to death at Paris as an enemy agent, and 6 others who were implicated are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.——The British Government reconsiders the question of exchanging prisoners with Germany in view of the agreement recently made by France as regards the exchanging of French prisoners in Germany and Austria.

May 16. Arthur Balfour, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in a statement in the House of Commons makes a plea for unity between the Allies, and states that the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine according to the 1814 boundaries had never been a war aim of the Allies.

May 18. An official circular to the German press states that only a limited amount of food can be secured from the Ukraine during the present year.——More than 100 Irishmen are arrested in Dublin charged with being implicated in a German plot.——A revolution occurs in Kieff (Russia) against German rule.——Officials of the U. S. State Department acknowledge that official confirmation has been received of an arrangement between the Entente Powers, Japan and China, for the preservation of the peace of the Far East and against German penetration. It is understood that the reports received by the State Department make it clear that Japan and

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Hankow **Peking**

China have entered into an arrangement purely of a defensive character and only for the period of the war against German aggression in the Far East. The State Department does not believe that the agreement directly concerns the United States and consequently it involves no change in the Far Eastern policy of the Department, which, however, might properly be subject to revision if Japan and China in future find it necessary to ask the assistance of the United States or the Entente in carrying out their plans.

May 21. The correspondent of the *Manchester* Guardian is expelled from France (in connection with comment on Emperor Karl's letter.)

May 22. Charles M. Schwab, Director of U. S. Shipping, arranges with Great Lake companies for the building of 130 ships at an average cost of Gold $800,000 each, or a total expenditure of over Gold $100,000,000.

May 23. The despute between General Horvath and the Russian railway employees at Harbin develops serious proportions, the latter threatening to tie up the railway unless the General rescinds an order to deport the railway workingmen's delegates.

America

At Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, where electric energy is being produced from water power to almost as great an extent as at Niagara, the U. S. Government is now erecting an enormous nitrate manufacturing plant at a cost of U. S. $60,000,000. Frank S. Washburn, president of the Cynanid Company, is directing the technical part of the work.

Charles H. Ingersoll, who is known the world over as a manufacturer of watches at cheap prices, has made an offer to the United States Government to build houses on the same principle that is used in making a cheap watch possible. The first houses erected under the watch-making plan are nearing completion at South Orange and the Self Masters' Colony at Unionville, near Summit, N. J. The finished houses cost $1,500 each, are two stories high, four and five rooms and bath, and require six days to build, including the interior trim.

Men and Events

Joseph J. Keegan, managing director of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, is ill in the Victoria Nursing Home with an attack of paratyphoid fever.

Consul George C. Hanson is to be transferred from the consulate at Chungking to Foochow, and not Chingkiang as was stated in the REVIEW of May 18.

F. S. Upham, architect of Peking, has moved to Shanghai to enter the office of R. A. Curry, architect, Shanghai, Union Building. Mr. Upham is a graduate in architecture of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, May 16, at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, at 5 o'clock. It will be a special Memorial Service preliminary to Memorial Day, May 30. There will be special music and the American Company, S. V. C., will attend the services in a body. Judge Lobingier will preside.

J. K. Sague, America's representative on the Commission to revise China's tariff and prominent in the Red Cross drive movement addressed an audience at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday evening and another at the Olympic Theatre on Friday evening on the occasion of the production of the British War films, in connection with the celebration of Empire Day.

In the case at the Shanghai Mixed Court in which a Hongkong real estate firm sued the three partners of the German firm of Siemssen & Co. for rent of buildings occupied in Hongkong by said firm, judgment was given by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, last Wednesday dismissing the action on the ground that the matters at issue were peculiarly within the province of the Colonial Court.

Yesterday was observed as Empire Day with great enthusiasm by the British community of Shanghai, and in other foreign ports of China, and this event coming in the midst of the American Red Cross week gave the town a gala appearance which it has not approached in some years, British and American flags, and flags of other Allies, being displayed in great profusion. At noon there was a review of the British members of the S. V. C. and the Sikh branch of the Municipal Police in the British Consulate grounds, and in the afternoon there were a series of military sporting events on the Recreation Ground.

A large number of parents and friends were present at a May Day Frolic given by the American School children at the Shanghai American School, 147 North Szechuen Road, on Wednesday afternoon, May 22, at 5 o'clock. The playground was decorated for the occasion and the program consisted of songs, folk dances and a violin solo, in addition to the Maypole dance, which carried out the color scheme of the American flag. The program was in charge of Miss Lila Lamond and Miss M. P. Jennings, both teachers at the school. It was decided to make the May Day Fete an annual affair.

The Shanghai daily papers with one accord reported *in extenso* proceedings at the Mixed Court during the week in connection with a German who had failed to register. The principal part of the report was the speech of the defendant explaining why he ought not to register, particularly on Sunday. The Shanghai daily press might read with great profit an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* several months ago, entitled "The Thunders of Silence," pointing out that the way to "kill" objectors who revel in the notoriety of their objection is simply not to report their so-called opinions, thus removing the incentive for their antics—namely notoriety.

At the Singapore Supreme Court, May 7, a member of the British Bar was dropped from the rolls because of unprofessional conduct. The evidence disclosed that the lawyer in question was heavily in debt, and that one of his practices was to employ boys fresh from school at the rate of one hundred dollars per month, receiving big securities, which he made use of as he pleased. He had also inserted an advertisement in a Hongkong paper reading as follows: "Wanted, a reliable compradore for a solicitor's office in Hongkong, with branches in Singapore and Mura," signing his name, E.M. Tozer—the idea being, of course, to get a compradore who was ready to advance money, as they always do, when going to Singapore from Hongkong.

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Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

CURRICULUM: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are pre-requisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

ADVANCED STANDING: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

EXAMINATIONS: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

CALENDAR: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919, and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

Paul McRae, Acting Clerk of the U. S. Court forChina, who departed for America last week on official business, became seriously ill and was removed from the ship to the mental ward of a hospital in Nagasaki, Japan.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, May 30, at 5,30 p.m. Reverend S. M. Zwemer, D. D., F. R. G. S., of Cairo will give a lecture on "The Forbidden Cities of Arabia." The meeting is open to the public.

The great work which is being accomplished among the youth of China by the Y. M. C. A. is made manifest in the report for the year 1917 recently issued by the Central Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai, which was prepared by the general secretary, S. K. Tsao. The administrative work of the Association is in the hands of secretaries under the direction of a Board of fifteen directors, who are elected once every year by the acting members of the Association at the annual meeting. The present president of the Board of Directors is Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press. There are in the Association fourteen senior secretaries, seven junior secretaries and three secretaries-in-training. The local Association is self-supporting, the money for the work all coming from members and friends in Shanghai. During the annual membership campaign conducted during the month of December 1,675 new members were added with membership fees of $19,338. Provision having been made for foreigners to join the Association, eighty-two non-Chinese joined during the year. The Association maintains a high school and an evening education department. There is an excellent reading room and library and a well-equipped gymnasium which is exceptionally popular. The success of the local Association is to a large extent due to the excellent service rendered by George A. Fitch in his capacity of associate general secretary.

A farewell tiffin will be given by the American Association of China at the Carlton at noon to-day in honor of U. S. Consuls General Thomas Sammons of Shanghai and E. C. Cunningham of Hankow. This function rounds off an even more elaborate one yesterday, when Mr. Sammons was entertained by seven representative Chinese organizations. Mr. Sammons leaves on the *Ecuador* for the United States this afternoon; Mr. Cunningham has deferred his departure until later. Mr. Sammons came to Shanghai as Consul-General in 1913 from Yokohama, where he had served for four years, and for those who are interested in such details it may be mentioned that in his younger days he was an expert telegraph operator, which it may be remembered was the employment with which Thos. A. Edison and Andrew Carnegie started their careers; Mr. Sammons has also been a newspaper reporter and editor. The Consulate-General at Shanghai was described by the late John Hay as the most important post in the entire American service. Mr. Sammons has earned a furlough by more than four years of strenuous work in looking after the rapidly growing American interests in this part of the world. Mr. Sammons has a pleasing personality and has made a host of friends.

The southwestern corner of Soochow Road and Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, was the scene of a most disastrous fire on the night of May 20, as it also was some years ago when the former Hall & Holtz establishment situated on that spot was destroyed by fire. For the past three years this site has been occupied by the very substantial concrete structure housing the Eastern Garage, and this building, except naturally, for the concrete is in ruins, together with the contents, which consisted of a large number of motor cars, of which about twenty were destroyed so as to be entirely unfit for future use, and about twenty more seriously damaged by fire and water. A large number of these cars belonged to private owners, although the greater part of the loss falls on the Eastern Garage proprietors, they having but recently received four handsome touring cars, and these were among those that were destroyed. Just how the fire was started has not been ascertained, although, as was natural, there was a considerable number of gasolene containers on the premises, including those on the cars themselves, and when a conflagration commences in a garage it is a foregone conclusion that the resulting blaze will be a spectacular one; the fire last Monday night at the Eastern Garage furnished the biggest fireworks that the Settlement has experienced in several years. Fortunately, the wind was blowing towards the Soochow Creek, but had the wind been blowing from the north there is no telling where the fire might have spread to. As it was, a number of buildings in the neighborhood were set on fire, but in none of them was any great damage done. The present indications are that the

Where the Red Cross Funds go

IN view of the present "drive" of the American Red Cross throughout China, it is important that all members and donors should know exactly how all funds are expended. This is shown in the following statement of the National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

American Red Cross Recapitulation of Appropriations January 9th, 1918

From the Red Cross War Fund

Relief work in France	Gold $30,563,503.04	
,, Belgium	1,999,631.00	
,, Russia	751,940.87	
,, Roumania	2,617,398.76	
,, Italy	3,267,526.00	
,, Serbia	871,180.76	
,, Great Britain	1,703,642.00	
Other foreign countries	2,536,300.00	
For prisoners, etc.	343,627.00	
Equipment and expenses in United States for personnel in Europe	68,800.00	
TOTAL FOREIGN RELIEF WORK.		Gold $44,723,549.43
United States Army Base Hospitals	Gold $ 54,000.00	
United States Naval Base Hospitals	32,000.00	
United States Medical and Hospital Work	503,000.00	
United States Sanitary Service	364,500.00	
United States Camp Service	996,715.00	
United States Miscellaneous	639,240.00	
TOTAL UNITED STATES RELIEF.		Gold $ 2,589,455.60
Supplies for shipment to France	Gold $ 6,974,539.12	
Supplies for shipment to Italy	1,497,964.60	
Supplies for shipment to Great Britain	41,137.00	
Supplies for distribution in United States and abroad	443,014.00	
Supplies for resale to chapters	11,288,417.00	
TOTAL SUPPLIES.		Gold $24,234,071.12
Working Capital for France and United States		Gold $ 3,795,000.00
Restricted as to use by donors		Gold $ 2,514,172.20
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM RED CROSS WAR FUND.		Gold $77,856,248.35

From the General Fund

Headquarters administration	Gold $924,292.00	
Division administration	365,000.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL FUNDS.		Gold $ 1,289,292.00
From Miscellaneous Funds		Gold $ 318,000.00
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FROM ALL FUNDS TO JANUARY 9TH, 1918.		Gold $79,463,540.00

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insurance on the contents of the garage is not sufficient to cover the losses sustained, and it is interesting to note that insurance companies making a specialty of motor car insurance have enjoyed a very considerable increase in patronage since this garage fire took place. Two Chinese employees lost their lives in the fire.

C. H. Blake Retires From Standard Oil Co.

Charles H. Blake, manager of the Standard Oil Company in China since 1909 and a member of the firm in the Orient since 1894, has resigned his position to take effect at once. Word to this effect was received in Shanghai from the New York headquarters of the Company this week. W. C. Sprague, who came to China in 1906 to organize the Company's engineering department, has been appointed to the position.

The news of Mr. Blake's retirement from active service in the business community of Shanghai, will be received with regret by scores of business men, both Chinese and foreign in all parts of the Orient. Although his plans for the future are not known it is hoped that he will return to his home in Shanghai to live. Mr. Blake's experience in business is a typical story of American enterprise. He was born January 23, 1852 and joined the Standard Oil Company in 1885. About 1894 he was appointed manager of the company's business at Singapore. He came to Shanghai in 1899 and in 1909 was made manager of the firm in China. Since Mr. Blake's incumbency the growth of the Standard Oil Company in China has been phenomenal. It was during his administration that the company established at its New York headquarters a special school for the training of the company's employes before they are sent out to the foreign branches in all parts of the world. Practically all of these men are college graduates and it was Mr. Blake's pleasure to call all of them scattered all over China, "my boys." It was also upon his recommendation that all men connected with the Standard Oil Company were encouraged to study the Chinese language. This policy was emphasized to the extent that a knowledge of the Chinese language was practically necessary for promotion. Mr. Blake is now visiting in the United States with his daughter, Mrs. Wallace Bruce Smith at Birmingham, Ala.

W. C. Sprague, who succeeds Mr. Blake as manager in China first joined the company in the United States in 1888. He is the company's fourth manager since the firm established an office in Shanghai. The first manager was Henry Gribble, an Englishman, the second R. H. Hunt and the third C. H. Blake. Since coming to China, Mr. Sprague has been active in the foreign community of Shanghai, and is well known and esteemed for his business ability and for his enterprise in the community.

"How Long Have You Lived in China?"

From a Correspondent

Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., of the Presbyterian Mission, Chefoo, arrived in Shanghai December 1863. I think that he is 83 years of age—and is active locally in mission work.

Mrs. Young J. Allen arrived here prior to that time. She resides at Young J. Allen Terrace No. 6, Shanghai (Hongkew)—*not active* in mission work.

President Wilson Opens Red Cross Drive

The following speech was delivered by President Wilson at New York in opening the Red Cross Drive. It is worthy of the closest reading.

"Mr. Chairman and fellow countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters. We compass them with our imagination; he surpassed them in his personal experience and I am not come here to-night to review for you the work of the Red Cross. I am not competent to do so because I have not had the time or opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal.

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war: and the second duty, which goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves. Of course, our first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit because Congress intends, I am sure as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men and supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

"And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the West involves reservation with regard to the East. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France. The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor; and, if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken. For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are.

"But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character for they do. It is a character which

those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not 100 years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together.

"Look at the picture. In the center of the scene four nations are engaged against the world and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and against them 23 Governments representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

"The Secretary of War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said: "If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any of these troop trains and ask the soldiers in English how many of them have been in America and see what happens." He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said "How many of you boys have been in America?" and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up "Me from San Francisco! me from New York! all over!" There was a part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now, friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy.

"Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together, and this intimate contact of the great Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew and the center of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and it finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever meant it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world, and your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You cannot give anything to the Government of the United States, it will not accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the Government will accept is a loan, and duties performed: but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross.

"Down in your hearts you cannot take very much satisfaction in the last analysis in lending money to the Government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude. But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know, there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'the lively expectation of favors to come.' Well! there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving.

"These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succored, and that homes may be relieved, that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it, and that, wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

"And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare and do not consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity. But if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it.

"Think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross. That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch because it was the expression of common humanity.

"We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world and this Cross which these ladies bore to-day is an emblem of Christianity itself.

"It fills my imagination, to think of the women all over this country who are busy to-night, and they are busy every night and every day, doing work of the Red Cross: busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do: busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may continue this work that all their hearts are engaged in and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other. When you think of this you will realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family, whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of the civilians where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions. You have then this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty, for only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship: only where they are free do they think the thoughts of sympathy: only where they are free are they mutually helpful: only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common necessity."

Here the President told a humorous story of an Indian soldier.

Continuing, President Wilson added: "If you could read some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels—for even through those channels there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic—if you could catch some of those voices that speak the utter longing of the oppressed and helpless all over the world to hear something like the battle hymn of the Republic, to hear the feet of the great Host of Liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, to set their lives free, to set their children free, then you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power that they have to this great enterprise of liberty."

China Joins American Red Cross Drive

Shanghai for the first time in its existence is being treated to a genuine American advertising and selling campaign in connection with the "drive" of the American Red Cross to raise a fund in China for the support of the War relief work now being conducted by the American Red Cross Europe. Shanghai first received a mild thrill when the Americans sold more than a half million gold dollar's worth of Liberty bonds in this country, and there was another thrill when the British disposed of nearly a million pounds sterling of their war bonds, but it remained for the branches of the American Red Cross in Shanghai and the other China outports to provide all of the features of similar campaigns in America.

When the Red Cross set out to raise G. $100,000,000 in America for the relief of the wounded soldiers of the Allied armies, the facts were telegraphed to China. The Central Red Cross committee here decided that China should contribute $500,000 to that generous cause, and when the word went out, Chinese business men, professional men,—men in all walks of life came forward with the proposal that China wanted to help. The proposal was accepted with acclamation, and this week Shanghai is being literally "turned upside down" for the Red Cross, and it is a matter of extreme gratification that citizens of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the other allies represented here and in other parts of China are entering into the campaign with a will. A headquarters has been established on Nanking Road, and there are posters, newspaper advertisements, speeches, daily meetings of campaign committees, window charts of their standings, sale depots in practically all the shops, in addition to garden fetes, and theatrical benefits—and last but not least a real street parade of Shanghai Volunteer Units, Chinese Boy Scouts, decorated automobiles and floats, and some few thousands of marchers, each carrying flags and Red Cross banners.

The campaign opened last Monday with a luncheon of three hundred Americans and Chinese with a battery of four minute speakers consisting of American men and women and Chinese orators. Even the sacred precincts of the Club have been invaded, and on Wednesday a Red Cross orator accompanied by a team of American young ladies dressed in the costume of Red Cross nurses, signed up more than $5,000 for the Red Cross War Fund. Practically every large foreign and Chinese manufacturing and business enterprise in the Settlement has encouraged its employes to become associate members of the American Red Cross. By the end of the week, it is safe to predict that every one of the thousands of foreign and Chinese school children will be enrolled as junior members of the American Red Cross.

One amusing incident of the campaign took place on Thursday when a group of Germans stopped before the Red Cross headquarters and as they looked over the display one of them made a slighting remark to the effect that "America must be pretty hard up to come to China for funds." An American young lady in the office heard the remark. Snatching a receipt book she accosted the Enemy and forced him to make a $5 subscription to the cause.

A monster procession has been arranged for today, in which hundreds of motor cars are participating. The cars will start from the French Bund, shore side, shortly after two o'clock. The procession will pass along the Bund to Nanking road and thence to Thibet road. There the infantry division will form a double line, allowing the motor cars to pass through to proceed to the French Park for the entertainment there, which includes a tea dansant for which $1 admission will be charged, including dancing and entertainment. In the evening there will be a Red Cross dance at the Carlton for which the tickets are limited to 200 at $5 each.

Tomorrow afternoon also a benefit baseball game will be played on the Recreation Field. An admission of Mex. $1. will be charged and all the proceeds will be devoted to swell the funds of the Red Cross drive.

The sentiment of "Every time you lick a bandage stamp you help to lick the Kaiser" was evident throughout the Settlement during the week everywhere, and it would be difficult to decide whether Americans, British or Chinese workers bent to the task of raising funds with the highest degree of enthusiasm. If any one in Shanghai escaped being solicited either to buy flags or buttons, or to contribute otherwise to the Red Cross movement it was not for want of solicitation at the hands of willing workers.

Among the Chinese, separate teams were at work under the direction of G. H. Moh, L. K. Yuan, C. T. Wong, E. C. Nieh, Y. C. Tong, Marling Chiang, Y. M. Chien, T. K. Chew and S. K. Tsa and many others.

British firms also supported the movement with good effect, some, as for example, the British American Tobacco Co., Reuters Telegraph Agency and Jardines,—Mathieson's and also shop owners on Nanking road, delegating members of their staff to assist in the work.

American firms and business men generally manifested the same spirit as was displayed in America itself, giving much of their time to this activity, special mention being due to the Standard Oil Co., Andersen, Meyer & Co., American Trading Co., Fearon, Daniel & Co., the Robert Dollar Co., and Dodge & Seymour.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club

The last meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, May 20, at 4:30 o'clock. G. $500 was pledged to be given to the American Red Cross, of which the members present subscribed $350. The Club had previously given $382.54. It was planned by the Club to hold a Garden Fete at the home of Mrs. Julean Arnold and Mrs. J. K. Sague, 405 Avenue Joffre, on June 8, and the proceeds will go to the Red Cross. The work that has been done by the Club and different Departments during the year was reviewed by Mrs. Wilbur, who has been acting-president since the return of Mrs. Lobingier to the States. Mrs. Lunt gave a brief talk telling of the progress of the Club since she had first become a member, about twenty years ago, and suggested that the Club have a twentieth anniversary. Mrs. J. K. Sague was present and also gave a short talk in the interest of the Red Cross drive. Sixty-three new members have been added to the membership of the Club during the year, making the present membership now 293. Mrs. F. D. Drake and Mrs. J. H. Grant were elected at the meeting Tuesday, and Mrs. Thomas Sammons and Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier were elected honorary presidents. It was resolved that letters of sympathy be sent to the Reverend F. L. Hawks Pott and Mrs. John Darrah. The Woman's Club is to be represented by Mrs. Hilton-Johnson and Mrs. Remer on the Vice Commission. Membership tickets will be required for admission to all of the meetings starting in the fall, and Guests tickets will also be distributed.

Bravery of Red Cross Workers in France

The value of the work that is being done by the workers of the American Red Cross, as well as the bravery of the workers, is emphasized by the following incident. On April 4, when the Red Cross workers were aiding in civilian reconstruction and relief work near the Somme River, they left their posts just two hours before the Germans arrived, removed the civilians and aided in picking up many of the wounded along the road in their automobiles. On another occasion they were chased for miles by German aviators. The unit took complete charge of the operation ward of a hospital, the nurses working in twelve hour shifts in attending about a dozen soldiers wounded too seriously to be carried farther back. They also acted as stretcher bearers.

American Red Cross Activities

A general meeting of the American citizens in Wuhu was held at the Wuhu Recreation Club for the purpose of taking steps in organizing a local branch of the American Red Cross.

On May 18 the women students of the District Normal School celebrated their twentieth anniversary with athletic sports, which consisted of forty-five events. The meet was witnessed by thousands of Chinese of all classes and a few foreigners.

A benefit concert and supper was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Millican, Presbyterian Mission Compound, Ningpo, for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The sale of tickets, candies and flowers netted about $250.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

——:o:——

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

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American College Club

The American Woman's College Club of Shanghai will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. J. White, of the Shanghai Baptist College, on Tuesday May 28, at 4:30. There will be a picnic supper, and a program consisting of music and stunts. The Club has pledged itself in the Red Cross drive.

Literary Department to Study China

A study of China is to be taken up by the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai on Thursday, October 10, when they will hold their first meeting in the fall. The course is to be in charge of Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, 113 Dixwell Road, and she recommends that several books on China be read during the summer months. An outline and the suggested reading is as follows:

1. Geography: (a) Climate, soil, minerals and food products. (b) Mountains, earthquakes, rivers and floods. (c) Native animals, birds, flowers and trees.

2. Scenery: (a) Characteristic differences between the East, West, North and South. (b) Picturesque sections: (1) Gorges of the Yangtsze (2) The wild Szechuen. (3) A trip into Yunnan. (c) Important Cities.

3. Great works: (a) Canal system. (b) The Great Wall. (c) The Salt Gabelle.

4. Great undeveloped resources: (a) Roads, railways, forestration, coal, iron, etc.

II. THE PEOPLE

1. Ethnology: (a) Aborigines. (b) Conquering races.

2. History: (a) The development of the nation.

3. Institutions: (a) The Clan. (b) The system of village government. (c) The Guilds.

4. Classes: (a) The scholar farmer, merchant, artisan and soldier.

5. Living conditions: (a) The rich—the middle class—the poor.

6. Chinese Customs—Etiquette and ancient ceremonials: (a) Marriage and burial customs. (b) The four most important feasts of the year. (c) Shanghai religious and civil parades—their significance.

7. The Chinese man in the home

8. The Chinese child.

9. The Chinese woman. (a) Her work, position, influence, privileges and restraints. (b) Comparison in position with other Oriental women. (c) Women of Chinese history and literature. (d) What Chinese women are doing for the betterment of their sex.

SUGGESTED READING

General.—China and the Chinese (Giles); China: An Interpretation (Bashford); The Changing Chinese (Ross); Rex Christus (Smith).

Geography.—Richard's Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire; China; An Interpretation (Bashford).

Scenery.—A Yankee on the Yangtsze (Geil); Travels in the Middle Kingdom (Wilson); *Asia Magazine*; The Gateway to China (Gamewell).

Great Works.—An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. Vol. IV—China: by Imperial Japanese Government Railways.

The People.—Chinese Characteristics (Smith); Village and Town Life in China (Y. K. Leong and L. K. Tao); Village Life in China (Smith); Things Chinese (Ball).

The Greatest Mother in the World

Stretching forth her hands to all in need; to Jew or Gentile, black or white; knowing no favorite, yet favoring all.

Ready and eager to comfort at a time when comfort is most needed. Helping the little home that's crushed beneath an iron hand by showing mercy in a healthy, human way; rebuilding it, in fact, with stone on stone; replenishing empty bins and empty cupboards; bringing warmth to hearts and hearths too long neglected.

Seeing all things with a mother's sixth sense that's blind to jealousy and meanness; seeing men in their true light, as naughty children—snatching, biting, bitter—but with a hidden side that's quickest touched by mercy.

Reaching out her hands across the sea to No Man's Land; to cheer with warmer comforts thousands who must stand and wait in stenched and crawling holes and water soaked entrenchments where cold and wet bite deeper, so they write, than Boche steel or lead.

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History.—Sketch of Chinese History (Pott); Outlines of Chinese History (Li Ung Bing); The Ancient History of China (Hirth).

All desiring to study Virgil's "Aeneid" next year should advise the Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Fitch, 50 Dixwell Road, in order that copies may be ordered from America.

Correspondence

A Missionary Who is Devoted to Her Station

TO THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Noting by your issue of April 20 that the honor of promotion from Nanchang to Nanking has accrued to me, I beg to make acknowledgement in your columns. Nanking is a great and distinguished city. No one stops to ask where it is—very different from Nanchang.

Over thirty years ago a member of our mission advocated that all the work of the Methodist Mission in Central China be concentrated at Nanking. When the people of Chungking failed to appreciate our beneficial qualities in Szechuen, and drove us out by a riot, I was honored by an invitation to enter our mission work in Nanking. I chose Kiukiang—Nanchang being at that time too "dark" to admit missionaries, even Roman Catholics. But the Spirit of God continuing to "move upon the face of the waters," the day came when I was permitted to enter this city.

Garrulity must be checked, or I fear I shall be led to talking a lot about Nanchang and so on all through Kiangsi. As it is, begging pardon of such party as may kindly have had to do with my promotion Nanking, I believe I will still try to spend the remaining years allotted to me—in Nanchang.

GERTRUDE HOWE.

Nanchang, May 11, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Meaning of the Chino-Japanese Pact

From the Shanghai Gazette

We publish to-day an admittedly incomplete version of the text of the new Chino-Japanese Pact as finally agreed to by the Commissions respectively appointed by the Japanese Government and the Militarist group now functioning as the Chinese Government at Peking.

It is, however, absolutely safe to accept Article 5 as accurate and authentic. It reads as follows:—"If it be found necessary to send troops outside of Chinese territory, troops will be jointly sent by the two countries."

In this article the Japanese realise one of their two major aims in forcing the conclusion of the pact on the pitiable fools and mean knaves who seem to have brought China definitely within the orbit of the system of domination which Tokio has been scheming and planning to rivet on the country since the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands in 1915. The first of these major aims finds no direct or explicit expression in the text of the pact; but it is secured to Japan as completely and effectively as if precise words had set it forth in this sinister document. We refer to the right now vested in Japan, by the mere conclusion of the pact, to veto any present or future cooperation—even after the war—between China and the United States or any of the Western members of the Great Alliance in military or any other affairs covered by the very wide terms of the pact. According to pre-war precedents, Japan is entitled to insist that cooperation with China in the matters mentioned in the pact is *ear-marked* in her favor and that China is not free to seek such cooperation or assistance in any other quarter.

On this view it will be seen how very completely Japan will be able to *isolate* China from the United States and the European Allies not only during the period of the war but even after the conclusion of peace in the West. It is well-known that such an *isloation of China* is the central purpose of Japanese policy, because in this event Tokio will be able to treat as scraps of paper the great series of treaties, conventions and agreements in which Japan and the Great Powers guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of China. And with these documents torn up it will be easy for Japan to proceed to that control and domination of the men and resources of China which is regarded by Tokio as a condition of the permanence of a Greater Japan with its arm reaching beyond the Australias to the Pacific seaboard of the United States. This developed statement of the problem raised by the conclusion of the China-Japanese pact is the most effective commentary on the thoughtless statement issued by the State Department as reported in a Washington message to-day.

Turning to the other major aim realised by the Japanese in connexion with the Chino-Japanese pact, it will be seen that by the terms of Article 5 which we have quoted, if troops are to be sent for operations outside of Chinese territory, the same will be jointly dispatched by Japan and China. The meaning of this article is clear: and it is probable that the Japanese desire for the utmost secrecy in the matter has been inspired by the fear that the real meaning of this provision, if published, might become known to France and the other members of the Great Alliance.

The Japanese Foreign Office and the Changchun Railway

From the Shanghai Gazette

In Bacon's pregnant little discourse on truth, the master points out that lying comes not only because of the difficulty and labor which men take in finding out the truth but because of a "natural though corrupt love of the lie itself." And passing from a consideration of truth in the higher regions of affairs "to the truth of civil business," he says that clear and round dealing is the honor of man's nature but the "winding and crooked courses" of the liar are the "goings of the serpent; which goeth basely upon the belly, and not upon the feet."

The reader will be reminded of this saying of the master when the "winding and crooked courses" of the Japanese Foreign Office are made clear to him by one of the most monumental lies in diplomatic history.

On Thursday we published a message in which "Reuter's representative" at Tokio stated that the

Japanese Foreign Office had informed him that it was a "foundationless fabrication" for Mr. Putnam Weale to represent Japan as acquiring or intending to acquire the Harbin-Changchun section of the Chinese Eastern Railway; and the notorious Kennedy—who camouflages as a Japanese agent under the guise of "Reuter's representative"—was authorised by the Japanese Foreign Office to state that neither the Government nor a private individual in Japan contemplated the acquisition of the said section of Railway.

Within twenty-four hours of the publication of this categorical statement authorised by the Japanese Foreign Office, Major Wearne—who is an authentic Reuter's agent—wired the following message from Peking:

Peking, March 17.

"From the mass of conflicting reports and official and semi-official denials of these reports the fact emerges that the Russian and Japanese Ministers on the 1st May notified the Chinese Government that the agreement between M. Kerensky, then Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Ambassador for the transfer to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Laoshakow, on the Sungari River, and Changchun, in exchange for value received would be given effect."

We say there is no parallel lie outside of Japanese history to set by the side of this shameful attempt by the Japanese Foreign Office to mislead the world on a matter that is vital to the furtherance of Japanese policy in Manchuria at the expense of Chinese interests.

The Japanese acquisition of the Harbin-Changchun section of the Chinese Eastern Railway is essential if Northern Manchuria is to be brought within the system which is relentlassly transforming South manchuria into a province of Japan in spite of all the international assurance given by the latter to the United States and other Great Powers. That is the reason why Tokio has gone "basely upon the belly" and is guilty of conduct which ought to be impossible in the case of any civilised government.

Chinese Students Leaving Japan en Masse

From the Tokio Jiji

The Chinese students staying in Tokyo are leaving in masses. The reason alleged is their indignation against the Chino-Japanese negotiation now pending in Peking, which they think is not only detrimental to the interest of China but likely to be made a means by the North to suppress the South. They started an agitation among themselves by distributing circulars and holding secret meetings. As usual in such cases the police intervened and the intervention made the situation worse. The nature of the negotiation has been kept absolutely secret by the Tokyo Government, but something of it leaked out through the Peking authorities, and the foreign press published in China eagerly caught it up and gave it to the public in exaggerated and distorted forms.

Inconsistencies of the Chino-Japanese Treaty

From the Chung Hua Hsin Pao (Shanghai)

Without hesitation or delay General Tuan Chi-jui signed the treaty with Japan to obtain money to push through his policy of conquering the South. If the truth of this statement be challenged, we have only to

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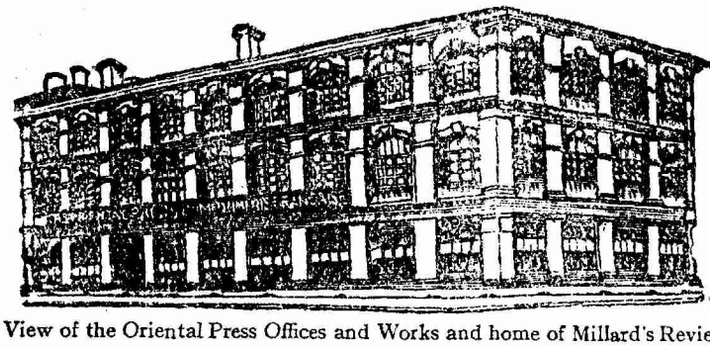

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refer to the declared policy of Hsu Shu-cheng, the official spokesman of General Tuan, that there shall be no peace until Kuangtung is suppressed. But the important point is that Kuangtung cannot be reduced by empty talk. The general situation is, however, unfavorable to the consummation of this scheme.

To carry on the war the Government must immediately comply with the requests for funds which run up to several millions. Nevertheless, the treasury is empty, and the only way to meet the demands for money is by loans from Japan. Therefore General Tuan stands between conscience and ambition. He chooses the latter. Hence these Japanese loans. The recently contracted treaty is compensation to Japan for financial assistance.

This statement is easily verified by the fact that Japan refused to pay the proceeds of the Telegraph Loan on the 15th and the treaty was signed on the 16th. As to General Tuan, his only care is winning against the South and for it he is willing to mortgage the future.

The treaty is signed. It is to be expected that a momentous expansion of the military campaign against the South soon will be effected though no one can tell whether Kuangtung can be taken. Meantime, it is curious to know who is now the real master in Peking. In addition to selling China, General Tuan is planning a continuation of the internal strife, as if the people have not had enough of war, looting and of barbarous crimes incidental to military campaigns.

From the Hsin Shun Pao (Shanghai)

The public is suspicious of the new Japanese treaty because the Central Government refused to publish its terms. The suspicion will not be dispelled by the announcement that a portion of the agreement will be made public. The people are not afraid that every article is derogatory to the rights and sovereignty of China, but that there might be several "riders" which would result in great inconvenience to this country's exercising her sovereign rights. The natural conclusion of the announcement of publishing a portion of the treaty will be a confirmation of the fear. Of course, the people, in their deep ignorance of the true nature of the treaty may be too suspicious, yet has not the Government been untactful in dealing with the situation.

To our way of thinking, the treaty is unnecessary since no intervention is contemplated. It may, therefore, be wise for the two Governments concerned to publish the treaty, which will not only dispel the fear of the Chinese, but also the suspicion and jealousy of other countries.

From the Hsin Wen Pao (Shanghai)

Inconsistency marks the whole course of the recent negotiations of the Japanese treaty. General Tuan says that the Cabinet will shoulder the responsibility for signing it yet the Minister of Foreign Affairs—one of the Cabinet!—has made it known he was not acquainted with the conversations leading to the compact and that he has resigned! This is inconsistency No 1. That the Foreign Office was not allowed to participate in the negotiations is strange enough, but this is not all, even some of the members of the commission appointed for the special purpose of conducting the negotiations were excluded! Inconsistency No. 2. The Government has promised to make known a portion of the treaty, but now it says that the treaty is secret and not to be published. Inconsistency No. 3. All these are strange enough, but the greatest inconsistency is the negotiation of an agreement governing joint action when there is to be no intervention!

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From the Shun Pao (Shanghai)

Opposition to the Government has been greatly enhanced by the Chino-Japanese treaty, with the addition of merchants and students. Now that the treaty is signed, how is the Government to disarm this opposition? Will they be convinced by an explanation? Unless the people can be convinced of the harmlessness of the treaty, as professed by the Peking Authorities, a new cause of disturbance to the peace and order of the country is added. If the only care of the Government is to get a foreign loan in order to preserve them in power, what can we expect of them?

The Social Evil in Japan

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Under the regulations issued in 1900, which have since remained unrevised, the minimum age of licensed prostitutes is fixed at 18. In the 37th session of the Diet, Yamane Shoji, a member of the House of

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Representatives, introduced a Bill proposing that the age limit be lowered to 16, the reason given being the desirability of preventing the spread of venereal disease due to the increase in the number of young unlicensed prostitutes. The proposal was passed in the same session, but has not yet been carried into effect. The keepers of licensed houses in the Yoshiwara in Tokio, assisted by their confreres in Kioto, have now started a movement to get the approved measure for the reduction of the minimum age carried into operation. When the Japanese system of counting ages is taken into account, this means that these gentry wish to make it legal for children of fourteen and fifteen to be forced, "voluntarily," of course, into a life of prostitution. It also means not merely regularising sexual irregularities, but pandering to the most degraded tastes.

American Silk Industry Grows Despite the War

A statistical summary of the importation of raw silk into the United States during the last two decades has been compiled by the educational department of the National City Bank of New York, the details of the import into the United States from China and Japan being of particular interest to Far Eastern business men. By far the greater part of the raw silk entering the United States comes from Japan and this import has been increasing very considerably every year despite the incidence of the war. The import of silk from Japan last year was 29,396,000 pounds, as compared with 17,425,000 pounds in 1913, each intervening year having shown a steady increase. The import from China during the same period has also shown an increase, but whereas in 1913 China sent to America about one-third as much silk as Japan did, in the year 1917 China's relative position had dropped so that only about one-fourth as much was sent to America from China as to Japan; the figures for 1917 from China show a slight decrease from the previous year, as did those of 1916 for the preceding year.

The highest import from China to America occurred in 1916, when the quantity taken from China was 7,420,000 pounds. The average price per pound of the Japanese product averages from one-fourth to three-fourths of a gold cent per pound higher than the Chinese article. Italy also sends silk to America but whereas Italy in 1913 sent about half as much to America as China did this trade by 1917 had dwindled to such an extent as to become inconsequential. Raw silk has been selling in America as high as five gold dollars a pound, but this price had no terrors for the people of the United States or the manufacturers who supplied them, seeing that half a billion gold dollars' worth were consumed in America last year. In spite of the fact that all the raw material used in America's very important silk industry is imported, none of the textile manufacturing industries of the country have shown so rapid increase as has that of silk. Prior to the war considerable inroads had been made into the genuine silk industry through a development of artificial silk substitutes, but this latter industry has been interrupted not only by the demand for labor for other lines, but especially because of the fact that the materials from which artificial silk was produced are now required for the manufacture of high explosives, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid, transforming cotton or wood pulp into nitrated cellulose, which, by the addition of alcohol and ether, becomes collodion, which, in turn when pressed through capillary tubes, forms threads similar to those produced by the silk worm, and is utilized both for mixing with natural silk in the various manufacturing industries and as a substitute for silk in cotton industries.

Fifty Thousand Cooperative Societies in Russia

Russian cooperative societies, according to the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, deserve the careful attention of every American business firm which is far-sighted and looks forward to the development of its Russian connections. As justification for this state-

ment, the Chamber declares that cooperative societies to-day form one of the few stable factors in Russia, and that they will be one of the most influential and important forces in the economic reorganization in Russia after the war.

"The Russian cooperative movement is fundamentally important, because the work of these societies affects more directly the life interests of the masses of the Russian people and permeates, more thoroughly than any other agency, the entire fabric of Russia's economic and social structure," it is declared by the Chamber. "Moreover, the work of these societies has been built up on the basis of serving the interests of the masses of the people and of supplying their needs. Since the organizations are economic units without political affiliations, they offer a practical basis for the development and extension of American interests in the Russian field.

"At the present time there are about 50,000 cooperative societies in Russia with a total membership of approximately 15,000,000 men, so that the work of these organizations affects about 75,000,000 of the Russian population."

Japan's Interest in American Development of Russia

From the Tokio Chugai Shogyo (Commercial Journal)

As serious as this (German western menace, is another menace coming from the east side of Russia. Although we are anxious to cooperate with America for the development of Siberia, the Russians themselves discriminate against the Japanese, whereas the American influence is enthusiastically received by them as evidenced in the recent agreement to establish a Russo-American economic cooperation. America's plan to establish her influence in Russia is of a very far reaching character. It begins striking at the fundamental. Not only is she prepared to offer the Russian people an assistance of her gigantic financial resources but she begins her work by declaring publicly that she is in sympathy with the new democratic movement of Russia. This professed spiritual sympathy is followed by the propagandist work of the American Y. M. C. A. It is not to be hoped, that with our vacillating and feeble effort we will be able to compete or even to cooperate effectively with America. A pigmy machinery side by side with a giant will be a comical picture and will only provoke sneers and the contempt of all concerned.

The third menace is China. We have been crying for years for the Chino-Japanese friendship as the only safeguard of the peace of the East, but every time we try to do something to lay its practical foundation it is met by an outburst of anti-Japanese feeling of the Chinese. The recent agitation of the Chinese students in Tokio is only a revelation of the widespread anti-Japanese sentiment of the Chinese people that is only kept dormant while China is in the travail of her internal political strife.

Annual Meetings of Shanghai Companies

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., held their twenty-second general meeting May 21. The principal points of interest disclosed in the speech of the chairman, James Ambrose, were: Debenture issue remains unchanged at $326,360, which amount closely approximates the value of the property as shown in the books; the credit balance was $71,660; out of this a dividend of 8% was authorized (this absorbing $20,000) and $25,000 added to the general reserve, which now stands at $125,000.

The Seremban Rubber Estate shareholders held their annual meeting May 23. In his speech, Mr. Wrightson, the chairman, stated that there remained a credit balance, as a result of the year's working, of Tls. 12,906, and this the directors recommended to be carried over. No dividend was paid, the sharehalders endorsing the feeling of the chairman that in view of the drastic measures being taken in connection with the rubber business, the company had to conserve its finances for the future.

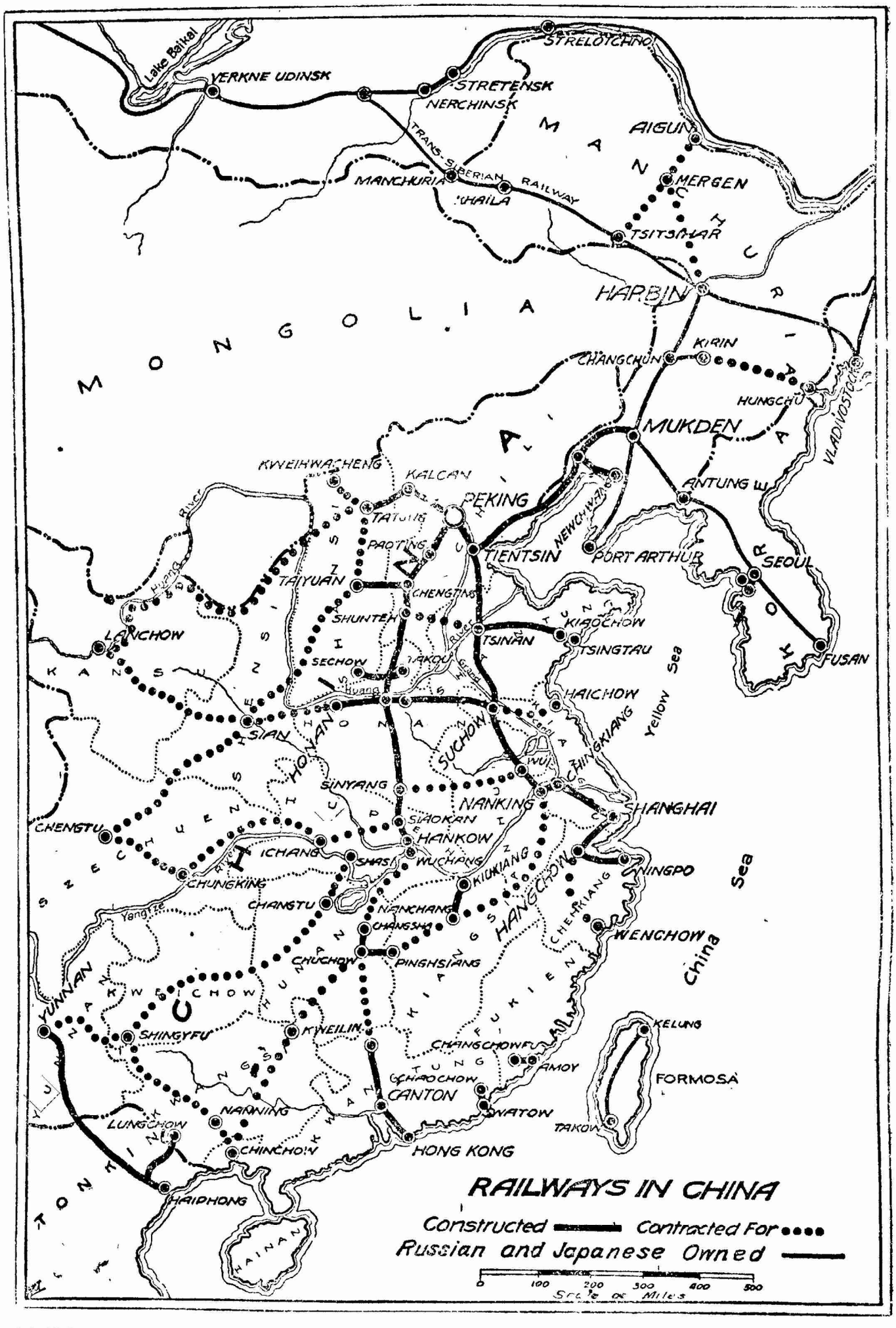
At the annual meeting of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., May 23, J. H. McMichael, the chairman, after having delivered his speech explaining the excellent financial position of the company, made a motion, which was carried, to pay a final dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share, which with a similar interim dividend previously paid, makes Tls. 0.50, on shares with a par value of ten shillings.

Commercial and Financial Notes

At an auction of damaged cargo held during the week in Shanghai, there was a lot of black sheet iron suitable for roofing and stove pipe making purposes of the quality usually sold in this market. The average price realized was equivalent to thirteen gold dollars per picul (133⅓ pounds); this is just a fraction under ten gold cents a pound. This cargo, it is to be remembered, was water damaged, that is, it was somewhat rusty and bent.

A U. S. Consular report says: Information has been received to the effect that Messrs. Andersen, Myer & Co. (Limited) an American firm, has just completed delivery of two "Mikado" type locomotives to the Peking-Mukden Railway for freight service. These locomotives were built in the United States, and their total weight, including tender, is 134 tons each. This type of engine was first brought out to fulfill a requirement in Japan, through which fact the type is know as the "Mikado." They are especially adapted for heavy, fast freight service and for maintaining a reasonable high speed for long, continuous grades.

The April edition of the *Merchants' Association Review* of Manila contains the usual monthly report on business conditions in the Philippine Islands by Harold M. Pitt. An idea of the wonderful development that is taking place in the commerce of the Philippines may be gained from the statement that the month of March showed an increase in the cash balance in the vaults and banks of the Philippine treasury of nearly nine million pesos, and an increase in the money circulation of nearly five million pesos as compared with the previous month. During the first part of the quarter of 1918 exports showed an increase of over thirteen million pesos as compared with 1917; imports for the same period showed a gain of over sixteen million pesos. During March 67.7% of the exports went to the United States while 63.3% of the imports came from that country. Japan came second in importance among countries that furnished the imports.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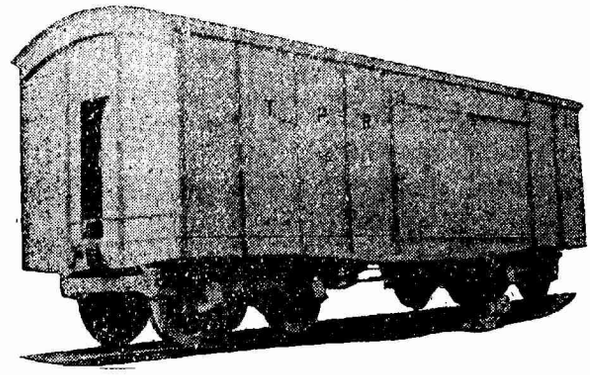

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One Respect in Which Chinese Railways are Managed Better

Dr. Ralph D. Fleming, of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York, has the following article in the organ of the Institute, which is of interest as showing what can be done in China, in this instance with railways, under efficient management:—

"We are accustomed to looking on the East as slow, decadent and living in the past, but occasionally the East "rises to explain," and as a result our Western pride receives a shock. Just now the railroads of the United States are in the public eye, and we hear much of such terms as car shortage, demurrage charges and terminal delay. We are beginning to question whether we have handled our railroads as well as we should have done. It will come as a decided surprise to learn that China, the land of the wheelbarrow, has managed her train movement far more efficiently. Some facts and figures on this subject as set forth in the Railway Age by J. E. Baker, adviser to the Chinese Minister of Communications, are illuminating and may result in giving some of our car service experts a decided jolt.

China is one of the newest countries in railway history and yet in 1915 for every ton of freight car there was carried 69 tons of freight as against 24 tons of freight per ton of carrying capacity in the United States in 1913. While the average haul per ton in the United States is about 145 miles as against 89 miles in China, 56 miles more, the Chinese car gets a fresh load every five days while the American car requires 15 days before it gets one. It takes more than 56 miles of haul and even delays in terminals to account for this difference of ten days.

Concluded on next page

(*Concluded from previous page*)

"Freight cars are classed as rolling stock and in China are made to live up to their name. Chinese cars are in motion nearly all the time and furthermore they are heavily loaded. This is accomplished by assessing freight charges on the capacity of the car, not on the weight of the load put into it. The shipper, therefore, loads all he can into the car, reversing the practice common in America. The railroad's problem is to prevent overloading. In the case of bulky articles the roof of the car effectively prevents this, and where open cars covered with bamboo are used, the load limit is fixed by a loading gauge placed over the loading tracks under which the car must pass.

"The movement of Chinese cars is aided greatly by strict demurrage rules. Free time (time in which to unload) is 12 hours of daylight as against 48 hours after 7 a.m. in the United States. On one line, the Shanghai-Nanking, free time is only 6 hours, but if the unloading of the car has not been commenced within 4 hours after the car has been set in place, it is shunted to a godown (warehouse), unloaded by station employees, and the cost tacked onto the freight. The company also reserves the right to add a storage charge of 5 cents per ton per day for goods in the godown. This treatment would give an American shipper apoplexy but it results in freeing the cars.

"The demurrage charge, a penalty imposed for keeping cars over time, although secondary in importance to free time is a fairly stiff tax also. The rate varies on different lines from 15 cents (Mex) per ton to 50 cents. At the lowest rate a 40 ton car would take a penalty of $6.00, a sum large enough to hire ten coolies all day. On the Peking-Mukden line the demurrage charge is $20 a day. Some allowance is made for bad weather but no allowance is made for Sunday, since the coolie continues to work on that day regardless of the efforts made by the missionaries.

"Shipping in carload lots is favored in China because the wants of the people are so few that most of the villages are self-sustaining. All but 2% of the freight goes in carload lots and mostly in the form of heavy commodities such as coal, salt, bricks and grain. The Chinese shipper, however, has developed a great capacity for co-operation so as to get a full carload. A common method is for an innkeeper at a shipping point to consolidate several small shipments, consign them to another innkeeper at destination, and he in turn to distribute the goods according to instructions. On some lines regular forwarding companies perform this service. A concession, too, has been make to the small shipper by providing 4 wheel trucks of 10, 12 or 15 tons capacity."

Motor cars to a value of a million gold dollars were imported into China during the year 1917. The Maritime Customs' reports show that more than half of these were imported direct from America, but in addition there were also importations to the value of several hundred thousand dollars from Japan and Canada. But in both these cases it is a fair assumption that the cars were of American manufacture, as Japan does not build any motor cars, and although Canada has several car factories the prices that they must charge make them too high to compete with American cars. The probabilities are that the cars, which in the Customs statistics are credited to Canada, are merely cars which had been shipped from American factories to Vancouver, B. C., for shipment to the Far East. The imports of motor cars from Europe during last year were inconsequential. For instance, France is credited with having supplied about eight thousand dollars' worth of cars—or rather "car," as this sum represents the price of a French motor car.

The owners of Japanese oil mills, particularly those which specialize in the expressing of cocoanut oil from the meat of the cocoanut (known in the trade as copra), are greatly exercised by the recent decision of the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies prohibiting the export of copra from the several islands in the South Pacific which owe allegiance to the Dutch flag. The trade of Japan in cocoanut oil, the better grades of which are edible and enter into the composition of butter substitutes, and the ordinary grades of which are extensively used in the manufacture of the more expensive toilet soap, has increased very considerably since the outbreak of the war, and the Japanese demand for copra may be judged from the fact that whereas only 6,868,718 pounds were imported in 1915, the following year the import had shot up to 29,658,411 pounds, but even this was as nothing to the spectacular increase in the import last year, when no less than 67,795,695 pounds were imported into the Island Empire. A considerable portion of this copra is carried to Japan by schooners which, call at the numerous small islands in the mid-Pacific producing this product, but considerably greater quantities have been drawn from the Philippine Islands. The bulk of the Japanese import has, however, been from the Dutch island of Batavia, and the Japanese oil mills are now seeking the assistance of their Government to secure permits for export from the Dutch Government.

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New Books and Publications

War Book Edited by Sir Francis Piggott

War in Disguise; or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags, by James Stephen, 1805. Reprinted from the third edition. Edited by Sir Francis Piggott, with an introduction by John Leyland. London: University of London Press. 1917. pp. xxxiv, 215. 6s. net.

IT does not often happen that a book of permanent value, written by one of the prominent lawyers of the day and which passes through three editions at home and two editions abroad within five months of publication, is so completely lost sight of by succeeding generations as has been the case with James Stephen's *War in Disguise.* When Sir Francis Piggott undertook the present publication of it, so rare had copies of the third English edition become that it was impossible to obtain one for the use of the printer, and it was necessary to photograph the copy in the British Museum.

This work has particular interest to readers in the Far East because it is edited by Sir Francis Piggott, Kt., who has held a number of high positions in this part of the world. From 1905 to 1912 he was Chief Justice of the British Supreme Court at Hongkong, and previously had been legal advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan. He is the the author of a number of excellent works on legal subjects, and has also contributed a number of books on general subjects, for instance, "The Garden of Japan" and "Musical Instruments of the Japanese." Sir Francis is hardly more distinguished than his elder son, Major Piggott, who has also had considerable experience in the Far East; he was specially employed in Tokio during the Russo-Japanese War and was attached to the British Embassy at Tokio from 1910 to 1913, being a qualified first-class interpreter in the Japanese language.

The interest of the present generation in the personal history of James Stephen is enhanced by the fact that he is the ancestor of Edward and Albert Venn Dicey and of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, and the brother-in-law of Wilberforce, in whose agitation against the slave trade he bore an active part. His interest in that subject had been aroused by his experience as a practitioner at the Bar of the West Indies, where he also had opportunity to witness the use made of neutral flags as a means of covering contraband trade. When he took up his residence in London as a practitioner before the Prize Court, he could speak of the Rule of 1756 and of the continuous voyage with a full knowledge of the commercial transaction which brought that rule and doctrine into existence. He was largely responsible for the Orders in Council of 1807, and the pamphlet now reprinted, which issued from the press on the day that Trafalgar was fought, was a defense of the principles upon which the policy of the British Government toward neutral trade with the enemy was based. The influence of the work upon English thought and policy was thus stated by Lord Brougham: "It is impossible to speak too highly of this work, or to deny its signal success in making the nation for a time thoroughly believe in the justice and efficacy of his Order in Council."

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Chap XI: The Red Cross . . p. 137

Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross—Its purposes and plans—A general survey—Supply service and Bureau of Standards—Knitting hospital garments, surgical dressings, comfort kits, etc., etc.

Chap XII: The Red Cross Nurse. 148

Some details of Red Cross work in which women are particularly interested—Fields of opportunity suggested—instructions for knitting, comfort kits, hospital garments, etc., etc.

Chap XIII: Junior Red Cross . . 170

The school fund—Red Cross School Activities—Steps in organization—Infant Welfare unit, etc., etc.

Chapters taken from

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In his thoughtful introduction to the present edition, Sir Francis Piggott points out that one of the great merits of Stephen's pamphlet was his clear exposition of the principle upon which belligerent interference with neutral trade, whether by blockading the enemy or by the capturing of contraband, is based. There is no particular magic in the term "blockade," or even "effective blockade," or in the term "contraband." These are simply two examples of the principle that a belligerent is justified in preventing a neutral from rendering any assistance to his enemy. If the neutral devises means of assisting the enemy which are not covered by the long-established rules of blockade and contraband, it must be expected that the belligerent will prove equally inventive in devising means to counteract such assistance. The present war has furnished many examples of this.

Since the beginning of the present war there have been many ill-founded statements as to the new situations which have arisen, and which will necessitate the re-formulation of the rules of international law. An examination, however, of the principles involved will show that the difference between the legal questions arising in the present war and those in previous wars are more superficial than real. The prize decisions made during the past three years by Sir Samuel Evans and by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council follow very closely the lines laid down by Lord Stowell, and a reader of Stephen's pamphlet might easily believe that his statements with regard to the commercial policy of the enemy and the attitude of the United States as a neutral applied to the first years of the present conflict.

Sir Francis Piggott has rendered an excellent service by the republication of this pamphlet, which he has made easy to use by his notes and by his excellent introduction. The short study contributed by John Leyland entitled "1805" helps to visualize the situation in which the pamphlet was written.

A League of Nations to Enforce Peace

"Blocking New Wars" is the title of a book by Herbert S. Houston, just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Houston is a member of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the economic results of the war. In this volume he presents with power and clarity the possibilities of a League of Nations to Enforce Peace, showing how such a league might have prevented the present conflict through the exertion of economic pressure on Austria in 1914. Mr. Houston shows the entire feasibility of an international agreement, to be consummated after the close of the war, through which the peaceful settlement of the quarrels between nations shall be made mandatory upon all rulers, with disastrous consequences awaiting all international outlaws who attempt to enforce their will with the sword.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

May 21, Cause No. 635, U. S. v. Gustav Feuerbach; information.
„ 21, Cause No. 138, In re Last Will and Testament of Ezekias Z. Simmons, deceased; final receipt and report.
„ 22, Cause No. 654, Tung Heng Teh v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; petition.
„ 23, Cause No. 655, Li Tay O v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; complaint.
„ 24, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; motion to review and modify Judgment.
„ 24, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; motion for continuance.
„ 24, Cause No. 643, S. Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; motion for continuance.

Hearings:

May 18, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co.; argument on defendant's motion for new trial.

Judgments and Orders:

May 18, Cause No. 653, In re Adoption of Pearl Covert Wu; decree of adoption.
„ 21, Cause No. 138, In re Last Will and Testament of Ezekias Z. Simmons, deceased; order discharging executors and closing estate.
„ 21, For Consular Court, Nanking, In re Last Will and Testament of Lizzie Cassidy Beals, deceased; order directing distribution, discharging executor, and closing estate.
„ 21, For Consular Court, Nanking, In re Estate of Lanie Gillespie Harnsberger, deceased; order directing distribution, discharging administrator, and closing estate.
„ 21, Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; order re defendant's motion for new trial.
„ 21, Estate No. 90, In re Estate of Asa Eastman Flagg, deceased; order approving final account, payment of attorney's fee, directing distribution, discharging administratrices, and closing estate.
„ 21, Cause No. 410, In re Estate of Ella A. Flagg, deceased; order approving final account, payment of attorney's fee, directing distribution, discharging administratrices, and closing estate.
„ 22, Cause No. 615, Chinese-American Co. v. Wm. H. Tenney; decision.
„ 23, Cause No. 655, Li Tay O v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation; attachment.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 27, Cause No. 642, Marco, Finkelstein & Co. v. The Barkley Co.
„ 27, Cause No. 643, S. Heiman & Co. v. The Barkley Co.

IN RE ADOPTION OF PEARL COVERT WU, A MINOR.

(Filed May 18, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. ADOPTION: *Consent of parents* dispenses with the need of appointing a guardian *ad litem*, tho the parent has since died.
2.—: *Origin.* The adopted one need not be of American descent or citizenship prior to adoption.

Dr. H. C. Mei for the petitioners.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney, was notified in advance and offered no objection to the decree.

LOBINGIER, J.;

The petitioners in this case, who are husband and wife, ask for a decree of adoption of a Chinese girl six years old who has been in their custody for some time. It appears from the evidence that the child's father has been long dead; that the mother died within the last year; that she was very poor and that in October, 1916, she executed a document in Chinese, duly witnessed, authorizing the child's adoption by Mr. Bromley. This document was introduced in evidence (Ex. A) and, with a translation, was fully proved.

The Acts of Congress relative to adoption provide for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* in case the child is without parent, guardian or next of kin.[1] But these clearly were not intended for cases where the parent, tho since deceased, has given its consent to adoption; for in such a case the effect is the same as if the parent were still living and should now give the consent required by the statute.

Moreover the child itself expressed in open court her desire to be adopted by the petitioners with whom she has lived for more than two years and for whom she has, evidently, strong affection. On the other hand they are engaged in educational work and are especially fitted to provide for the child's nurture and training. Indeed the arrangement appears to work in every way to her advantage and to be most fortunate for her who would otherwise be left as an object of charity. The law should encourage and facilitate such relationships and, as was said by the Supreme Court of Washington,[2] "in considering cases of this kind we will make our first consideration the welfare of the child."

II

The jurisdiction of this Court to render such a decree and the general law governing the case have both been settled in prior decisions.[3] If there is any question here it arises from the fact that the child is not of American origin. But that was also true in one of the cases above cited[4] where this Court nevertheless rendered a decree of adoption. For the Acts of Congress, under which the Court functions make no requirement that the child shall be of American descent. The earlier one authorizes the adoption of a child residing within the court's jurisdiction while the later Act provides for "adopting any minor child." Under such a statute the fact that the adopter and adopted are of different races constitutes no obstacle.[5] Moreover executive recognition of the practice seems to be extended by the Department having charge of Immigration which authorizes the admission of "Chinese children who have been regularly adopted by Americans."[6]

Indeed, the process of adoption has been compared[7] to marriage which it much resembles. And marriage in an extra-territorial country like China is not subject to *lex loci* as regards either form or capacity.[8] As was observed by a former American

1. Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, Sec. 22; Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, Sec. 395.
2. In re Potter, 85 Wash. 617, 149 Pac. 23.
3. In re Adoption of Alice Alford, Cause No. 415; In re Adoption of Mary Heal, Cause No. 439.
4. In re Adoption of Mary Heal, Cause No. 439.
5. In re Pepin's Estate, 53 Mont. 240, 163 Pac. 104.
6. Opinion of Department of Commerce and Labor, Oct. 14, 1907.
7. Corpus Juris, 1, 1380.
8. Moore, International Law Digest, II, 492 et seq.

Minister to China, who was also a lawyer of ripe experience,

> one "who may lawfully unite in marriage two Americans may also lawfully unite in marriage one American and one foreigner. The American is bound by the laws of his country, the foreigner by his voluntary submission to the laws then and there complied with, and by his civil contract."[9]

The analogy to adoption is obvious here. If any foreigner, including a Chinese, desires to submit to the American law governing that subject there would seem to be nothing to prevent him from doing so or an American Court from awarding to competent Americans the status of adopting parents of such an applicant.

As regards this Court and those which it has succeeded:

> "Jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, and so far as they are suitable to carry the same into effect, extended over all citizens of the United States in those countries, *and over all others* to the extent that the terms of the treaties, respectively, justify or require."[10]

The phrase "over all others" appears quite sufficiently broad to cover a case like this.

Finally questions relative to adoption cannot be worked out on the analogy of the common law for it recognized no such practice,[11] nor is it authorized in England [12] or Canada[13] even yet. In the United States the system has been borrowed from the Civil Law, either directly as in the case of Louisiana[14] and Texas [15] or by a process of legislation suggested thereby beginning about the middle of the last century.[16] In either case the ultimate source is the Roman Law, to which we must resort for the solution of all doubtful questions relating to adoption. We have been unable to find in that Law any obstacle to the adoption of an alien.

The Court being, satisfied, in the language of the statute,

> "(1) Of the identity and relations of the persons.
> (2) That the petitioner is of sufficient ability and in all respects a proper person to bring up the child.
> (3) That it is fit and proper that such adoption should take effect;"[17]

It is accordingly considered and decreed that said minor child, heretofore known as Pearl Covert Wu, be named and hereafter known as Pearl Covert Bromley, and shall be to all legal intents and for all purposes the child of the petitioners, Charles L. and Jane D. Bromley, the same as if born to them.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

9. Minister Denby to Secretary Bayard, Oct. 19, 1888, Id. 497; U. S. Foreign Relations (1889) 75.
10. 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, sec. 4; U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4086.
11. Corpus Juris, I, 1371.
> "From Bracton to Blackstone there is no recognition by the common law of such an artificial augmentation of the family relation or of a succession by adopted children." In *re* Ziegler, 143 N. Y. S. 562, 82 Misc. 346.
12. Halsbury, Laws of England, III.
13. Corpus Juris, I, 1371, 1372.
14. Fusselier v. Masse, 4 La. 423.
15. Eckford v. Knox, 67 Tex. 200, 2 S. W. 392.
16. Woodward's Appeal, 81 Conn. 152, 70 Atl. 453; Hockaday v. Lynn, 200 Mo. 456, 98 S. W. 585, 8 L. R. A. 117, 118 Am. St. Rep. 672.
17. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, sec. 25.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of MARGUERITE DODDS, Deceased.	Cause No. 650 Special (Administration) Proceeding No. 246 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administratrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 28, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

AMY R. HOLWAY,
Administratrix,
Bridgeman School, West Gate,
Shanghai, China.

April 29, 1918.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week. H. C. Bailey, Hongkong; H. S. Arathoon, Hongkong; H. E. M. Martin, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. L. Potter, Hongkong; W. J. Hansen; Miss A. J. Guffin, Hangchow; N. G. Wood, Wuhu; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; R. M. Hamlet, Tientsin; D. E. Arnold, Hongkong; C. J, Boston; L. S. Carter, Philadelphia; M. E. Lantman, Pittsburgh; Capt. and Mrs. Ritcheli; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cockell, Tientsin; Capt. Hamble, Hongkong; M. H. Young, Peking; H. Payne, Tsangknow; A. Van Ess, Tsangtow; R. Rankin, Peking; F. R. Pendecton, Boston; Tokmaakoff, Hankow; Miss J. Gardner; R. E. de Jaedin, Tientsin; S. Mogi; K. Kobata. D. Ohizume; Y. Robafashi; H. Tatakushi; K. Winston, Tientsin; P. J. Layton Bennett; Q. Gregory; R. E. Burke; D. Mchorn, Nanking; F. P. Regnolds, Manila; Mrs. C. Boland, Amoy; Tse Tsao Kai, Canton; P. P. Hopkins, Kiukiang; Y. Hihiya, Chinkinag: H. Shimada; Mr. and Mrs. E. Alabaster, Hangchow; Mrs. C. G. Alabastet; T. G. A. Strangnan, Peking; G. Ercall, Tokyo; S. T. Stepanor, Tientsin; J. de Vertga Darlevski; Lizarenich; T. Bendson; R. Shewan; D. Redjerm, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. M. Hall, Hankow; Wm. White, Hankow; P. Perino; T. A. Barson, London; Mrs, and Miss Buckingham, Peking; Benenson Yokohama; Z. Lizarerich, T. C. Shork, Kobe; S. M. Shelos; Mrs. J. R. Mirer Japan; Mrs. W. B. O. Stewart, Japan; L. Smit, Japan; L. de Wolkoff, Japan; L. da Roehian, Japan; Mrs. Parsons; W. L. P. Cook; Weizager; Mrs. Mirinoff; G. G. Goanam; Dr. Rosenbnum, Hongkong; F. M. Eewards, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Tourier; Bon efoy; Hansen; Mr. and Mrs. Dain; Miss Buvelot, France; F. S. Upham, Peking; I. Hutaki, Egypt; A. Autaki, Egypt; J. Darra; John Hilbrith; H. Begger, Amoy; E. Alabaster, Hongkong; W. R. Wheeler, Hongkong; Dr. and Mrs. Michael, Nagasaki; N. Ewentaw, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. Judge; C. L. Fife; Mr. and Mrs. B. Gregory, Moscow; Mr. and Mrs. Laurentie, Saigon; D. F. A. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laureiro, Loochow; S. F. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Murray, Hongkong; W. Suthon; Mrs. P. A. Shy; William Yost, New York; Pennett, Tientsin; Mrs. Macdenyan; Mrs. A. W Heglance; L. C. Jones; Noltera; Fserentscheekoff, Peking:, Miss Ysuntschoff, Harbin; Penkensray, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel during the week: L. Miller, Woosung; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. L. Faman; W. Shimonaieff, Hankow; G. A. Kramaressco, Japan; Carl Neprud; A. S. Berg; Mrs. Acton, San Francisco; Miss H. Henking, San Francisco; M. C. Fowler, Hongkong; Miss E. R. Varter, Chicago; Miss Brand; Mr. M. Davidsohn; N. Arnold; M. Gureston, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig-Martin; P. Garretson; Mr. Hanson, Copenhogen; Mr. and Mrs. Krebs, Kobe; E. B. Temple; Mrs. B. Cooke, Hongkong; H. Lucander, Hankow; H. Yosheda, New York; A. E. Salvesen, Changsha; Mrs. R. Duffy, Hongkong; Warebrut, Russia; S. Scher, New York; Ma Myer, New York; H. Schusterowitsch, Harbin; G. W. Brouord, Hongkong; Havrokov, Kobe.